The Adams Sentinel.

At $2 00 per annum, in advance—
Or $2 50 if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, $1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XLVII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, JULY 5, 1847. NO. 41.

MORE NEW GOODS.

D. Middlecoff

HAS JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER LOT OF

FRESH GOODS,

which will be offered at very reduced prices—comprising, in part,

Fast Color Madder Prints,
for 6¼ cents—worth 12½;
Fast Color French Lawns,
12½ cents—worth 25;
Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Codringtons. Drillings, Cottonades, &c.
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets,
Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolets, and Sun Shades—

☞All decidedly Cheap—and nothing else.
June 14. 4t

To all the Medical Profession.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to execute all orders for MEDICAL BOOKS now in use.

☞He also has on hand—
Dunglinson on New Remedies,
Harrison on the Nerves,
Braithwaite's Retrospect,
Rankin's Abstract,
Anatomy of the Groin, by Darragh,
Von Behr's Anatomy.

☞Dr. George B Woods' new and valuable Treatise on the Practice of Medicine, will be received in a few days.

Dr. George M'Clellan's new work on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, with numerous illustrations, beautifully executed.

A new edition of the United States Dispensatory, by Drs. Wood and Bache, much improved and enlarged.

A new edition of Dr. Eberle's Practice of Medicine, by Geo M'Clellan, M. D.

All orders for Medical, Classical, and Miscellaneous Books promptly attended to by
KELLER KURTZ.

P S. All the new Medical Books for sale as soon as published.
June 28.

Sportsmen, Look here!

TWO first rate DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, (English manufacture) warranted, at the low rate of $18 per piece, for sale at Kurtz's Cheap Book and Notion Store.
June 21. tf

HOVER'S

First Premium Writing Ink.

From Dr. Hare, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.
"Philadelphia, Oct 11. 1843.
"Dear Sir—Having tried your Ink. I will thank you to send me another bottle, as I find it to be excellent. I am yours, truly,
ROBERT HARE."

From Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati, distinguished for his numerous scientific researches.
"Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati,
January 17, 1844.
"Having used Mr. Hover's Writing Ink, I am satisfied that it is the BEST which has ever come to my knowledge, and especially it is EXCELLENT for the use of Steel Pens, and will not corrode them, even in long use.
JOHN LOCKE, Prof. Chemistry."

Hover's Admantine Cement.

From a well known scientific gentleman.
"Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1846.
"Mr. Joseph E. Hover—Sir: A use of your Cement, and some practical tests of superiority, has induced me to recommend it to others as an invaluable article for mending China, Glass or Cabinet Ware.
CAMPBELL MORFITT,
Analytic Chemist."

For sale at the Manufactory, Wholesale and Retail, No. 87 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia by
JOSEPH E. HOVER, Philadelphia.
May 17, 1847.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Hore-hound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneset, Elecampane, Liquorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

☞Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. FORNEY'S Drug Store.

☞The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.
C. WEAVER.
Gettysburg, Nov. 9. tf

Keep it before the People, that

Keller Kurtz,

OPPOSITE THE BANK,

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of STATIONERY—such as Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper, Ink, Wax, Wafers, Gold Pens, Steel Pens, Quills, Inkstands, Sand, Sand-Boxes, Slate, Silver and Wooden Pencils, Knives, Paper Cutter, Pocket Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, &c. &c.
June 21.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. GILBERT informs his friends and the public in general, that he has formed a permanent partnership with CLAYTON A. COWGILL, M. D., late one of the Resident Physicians of the PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL at BLOCKLY.
May 31. tf

Poetry.

[The Louisville Journal pronounces the following stanzas surpassingly beautiful.]

The spring of life is past,
With its budding hopes and fears,
And the autumn time is coming
With its weight of weary years—
Our joyousness is fading,
Our hearts are dimmed with care,
And youth's fresh dreams of gladness
All perish darkly there.

While bliss was blooming near us
In the heart's first burst of spring,
While many hopes could cheer us,
Life seemed a glorious thing!
Like the foam upon a river
When the breeze goes rippling o'er,
These hopes have fled forever
To come to us no more!

'Tis sad—yet sweet—to listen
To the soft wind's gentle swell,
And think we hear the music
Our childhood knew so well;
To gaze out on the even,
And the boundless fields of air,
And feel again our boyhood's wish
To roam, like angels, there!

There are many dreams of gladness
That cling around the past,
And from that tomb of feeling
Old thoughts come thronging fast—
The forms we loved so dearly
In the happier days now gone,
The beautiful and lovely,
So fair to look upon.

Those bright and gentle maidens
Who seemed so formed for bliss,
Too glorious and too heavenly
For such a world as this;
Whose soft dark eyes seemed swimming
In a sea of liquid light,
And whose locks of gold were streaming
O'er brows so sunny bright:

Whose smiles were like the sunshine
In the spring time of the year—
Like the changeful gleams of April
They have passed—like hope—away—
Oh! many a heart is mourning
That they are with the dead.
Like the brightest buds of summer
They have fallen from the stem—
Yet oh! it is a lovely death
To fade from earth like them!

And yet—the thought is saddening
To muse on such as they—
And feel that all the beautiful
Are passing fast away!
That the fair ones whom we love,
Like the tendrils of a vine,
Grow closely to each loving heart,
Then perish on their shrine!

And can we but think of these
In the soft and gentle spring,
When the trees are waving o'er us
And the flowers are blossoming!
For we know that winter's coming
With his cold and stormy sky—
And the glorious beauty round us
Is budding but to die?

Miscellaneous.

PASS IT ALONG.

Yes, pass it along, whether you believe it or not—that one-sided whisper against the character of a virtuous female. You say you don't believe it, but you will use your influence to bear up the false report, and pass it on the current. Strange creatures are mankind! How many reputations have been lost by a surmise! How many hearts have bled by a whisper! How many benevolent deeds have been chilled by the shrug of a shoulder! How many individuals have been shunned by a gentle, mysterious hint! How many chaste bosoms have been wrung by a single nod!—How many early graves have been dug by a false report! Yet you will pass the slander along; you will keep it above the waters by a wag of your tongue, when you might sink it forever. destroy the passion for telling a tale, we pray you. Lisp not a word that may destroy the character of another. If the female has erred, forgive her, and forgive the past. She has wounds enough without the fangs of slander's tongue.—Be determined to listen to no story that is repeated to the injury of another, and as far as you are concerned the slander will die. But tell it once, and it may go on the wings of the wind—increasing with each breath, till it has circulated through the State, and brought to the grave one who might have lived and been a blessing to the world.

DYING FAR FROM HOME.

There is a something peculiarly sad in the thought of dying far from our native home, the companions of our youth, and scenes of our childhood. In the full flow of health, impelled by a spirit of quenchless curiosity, we may wander to every clime, and dwell among every tongue, and be contented; but when the gloom of sickness comes, and the shades of death seem to gather round, the heart instinctively yearns for the green hills of our sunny home. We would be there to find a grave. Such is an epitome of every one's experience. Wherever man's footsteps may lead him—in whatever land he may fix his abode—he would, if possible, obtain a final resting place by the side of the narrow tenements of his fathers. The reflection appears to gladden his dying pillow, and illumine his pathway to the tomb.

Sabbath in London.—At a public meeting recently held in England, it was stated that out of a population of more than two millions, there was an attendance of only four hundred thousand persons on the services of the Lord's day, in the churches and chapels of all denominations! "If inquiry was made as to the occupation of the rest, the crowded state of steam vessels, railway carriages, public houses, tea gardens, club and gaming houses, would furnish a melancholy answer."

Bells.—The nearer bells are hung to the surface of the earth, other things being equal, the further they can be heard. Franklin has remarked, "that, many years ago, the inhabitants of Philadelphia had a bell imported from England. In order to judge of the sound it was elevated on a triangle, in the great street of the city, and struck, as it happened, on a market day, when the people, coming to market, were surprised on hearing the sound of a bell at a greater distance from the city than they had ever heard any bell before. This circumstance excited the attention of the curious; and it was discovered that the sound of the bell, when struck in the street, reached nearly double the distance it did when raised in the air."

The Idea of Right.—The highest idea which many men have of moral principles or right, is that of public opinion. If public sentiment approves, or rather if it does not sharply rebuke any measure, it is supposed to be right and proper, although it may be one of the most grossly immoral things that was ever carried forward in the world. This is but a poor test of moral principle.—Public opinion is as likely to be wrong as right, or nearly so. And under the plea of public opinion, one may perpetrate almost any crime, and go unpunished. As before remarked, it is a poor test; indeed it is just no test at all. Every act and every measure should be brought along-side the word of Truth. The law of God must be the test principle. Nothing else can be correct, or rather, nothing else is sure to be correct. —*Manchester Mess.*

Blackberry Syrup.—The following is the recipe for making the famous blackberry syrup, a remedy for bowel complaints:

"To two quarts of blackberry juice, add half an ounce *each* of powdered nutmeg, cinnamon and allspice, and a quarter of an ounce of powdered cloves.—Boil these together to get the strength of the spices, and to preserve the berry juice. While hot, add a pint of fourth proof French brandy, and sweeten with loaf sugar. Give a child two teaspoonsfull three times a day, and if the disorder is not checked add to the quantity.

A Good Joke.—We find in the Louisville Journal the following anecdote:

At the recent debate in Harrodsburg between Messrs. Thompson and Wickliffe, the candidates for Congress, the former, who is afflicted with a sore throat, had a mug or decanter on the stand, containing a strong mixture of vinegar, salt and pepper, from which, whilst speaking, he took an occasional sip. The mixture looked like toddy, and Wickliffe fixed a longing eye upon it. At length, in the midst of one of the severest portions of his opponent's speech, he slyly took the decanter, poured out about a gill, and swallowed it at a gulph. His contortions of countenance were equal to any thing in the comic almanac, and at that moment Mr. Thompson, catching a glance at his face and rightly guessing what had happened, quietly remarked: "*You had better let that alone, Mr. Wickliffe, I am afraid two of my medicines at once are rather too much for your stomach.*"—The laugh at poor Wickliffe's expense was tremendous, and he was fool enough to get mad at it.

Taking Advice Literally.—A prudent master advised his drunken servant to put by his money for a rainy day. In a few weeks after, the master asked the man how much he had added to his store? "Faith, nothing at all," said he, "it all went yesterday. I did as you bid me; it rained very hard yesterday, and it all went!"

Generous.—A youth who, it is charitably presumed, had never "seen the elephant," recently found himself in the company of three young ladies, and generously divided an orange between them. "You will rob yourself," exclaimed one of the damsels. "Not at all," replied our innocent; "*I have three or four more in my pocket!*"

The extraordinary fact of a black woman turning white has recently occurred at Cairo. The woman is married to a black soldier belonging to Ibraham Pasha's guard, and, according to the evidence brought forward, it is during the last two years that her black skin peeled off by degrees and without any inconvenience to herself, and has been replaced by a white skin. Her features distinctly belong to the Ethiopian race, and her flat nose, thick projecting lips, woolly hair, peculiar cheek bone, accent, and the shape of her feet, all denote her origin. Five European medical men at Cairo have certified to the above facts.

The Jackson Monument Committee have advertised for proposals to furnish and deliver in Lafayette Square, Washington, "a solid rude rock of granite or other durable stone, of between 600 and 1000 tons in weight." The rock is to be used as a pedestal for the proposed monument.

John Quincy Adams is said to be in the enjoyment of excellent health since his return from Washington. Time seems to respect and spare him.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

There are some things that farmers should know.

It is an error to plant seeds from a State further South. In a cold season only the seed from a colder climate will ripen well.

Often breaking up a surface keeps a soil in health; for when it lies in a hard bound state, enriching showers run off, and the salubrious air cannot enter.

Weeds exhaust the strength of the ground, and if suffered to grow may be called garden sins.

The hand and the hoe are the instruments for eradicating weeds; yet if there is room between the rows for the spade, it is well to use it.

Never keep your cattle short; few farmers can afford it. If you starve them they will starve you.

It will not do to hoe a great field for a little crop, or to mow twenty acres for five loads of hay. Enrich the land and it will pay you for it. Better farm thirty acres well, than fifty acres by halves.

In dry pasture dig for water on the brow of a hill; springs are more frequently near the surface on a height than in a vale.

Rain is cash to a farmer.

The foot of the owner is the best manure for land.

Cut bushes that you wish to destroy in the summer, and with a sharp instrument—they will bleed freely and die.

Never plough in bad weather, or when the ground is very wet.

Accounts should be kept, detailing the expenses and products of each field.

When an implement is no longer wanted for the season, lay it carefully aside, but first let it be well cleaned.

Obtain good seed, prepare your ground well, sow early, and pay very little attention to the moon.

Cultivate your own heart aright; remember that "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Do not begin farming by building an extensive house, nor a spacious barn, till you have something to store in it.

Avoid a low and damp site for a dwelling house. Build sufficiently distant from your barn and stock yard to avoid accidents by fire.

Keep notes of all remarkable events on your farm.

Recording even your errors will be of benefit.

Good fences make good neighbors.

Experiments are highly commendable, but do not become an habitual experimenter.

The depredations of birds are fully compensated by the services they render in preying upon insects.

Sheep put into fresh stables are apt to be killed by eating too much grain.

A bare pasture enriches not the soil, nor fattens the animals, nor increases the wealth of the owner.

One animal well fed is of more value than two poorly kept.

The better animals can be fed, and the more comfortable they can be kept, the more profitable they are, and all farmers work for profit.

Sow clover deep; it secures it against the drought.

Ground once well ploughed, is better than thrice poorly.

Bountiful crops are more profitable than poor ones. Make the soil rich, pulverize it well, and keep it clean, and it generally will be productive.

Weeds that grow unmolested around the fences, stumps and stones, scatter their seeds over the farm, and are very likely to grow.

Cows well fed in winter give more milk in summer.

An ox that is in good condition in the spring will perform more labor, and stand the heat of summer much better than one that is poor.

When you see the fence down, put it up; if it remains until to-morrow the cattle may get over.

What ought to be done to-day, do it, for to-morrow it may rain.

A strong horse will work all day without food, but keep him at it, and he will not last long.

A rich soil will produce good crops without manure, but keep at it, and it will tire.

Chapel of the Medici.—This celebrated chapel is in Florence. It was commenced in the year 1600, but is not yet complete. Although very extensive, it is said that so large is the sum already expended upon it that its weight in gold would hardly purchase it. Twenty million of francs have been laid out, and millions must yet be added before its completion. It is the mausoleum of the Tuscan Princes, and is embellished by the choicest works of genius, both in sculpture and painting.

Mr. Webster told, in one of his southern speeches, a good story of Mr. Clay. The latter, he said, was once travelling in the West and stopped at an humble cabin for the night. Having learned who Mr. Clay was, the old man, after breakfast the next morning, could not dismiss his distinguished guest without requesting him to make himself and wife a *little speech* before leaving them!

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

The Picayune and the Delta, extra, of Sunday morning, the 20th June, contain the annexed intelligence, the most important that has reached us since the battle of Cerro Gordo.—We extract the following summary from the Delta:

The following highly important intelligence was communicated to us by Lieuts. Floyd and McWilliams, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, who came over on the steamship Galveston on Sunday morning, June 20, at 6 o'clock. On the 8th, a small recruiting party, together with some citizens and disbanded soldiers, in number about 150, with 75 armed men, and 30 mounted, left Puebla for Vera Cruz. This party was under command of Capt. Bainbridge, of the 3d Artillery. On leaving Jalapa and getting near Cerro Gordo, this party was informed that it would not be prudent to go through the pass, as there were about 400 Mexicans in the chaparral along the pass. Previous to this, two officers who had gone to the rear of the train were fired at from the chaparral. At the mouth of the pass the party was organized and marched through without meeting an enemy. Arrived at the Bridge that evening. Whilst they bivouacked on the other side of the bridge, being so fatigued that they were unable to furnish a guard, they were informed that some persons were barricading the bridge. A guard was then stationed between the bridge and the encampment, to prevent the party being surprised. At this time signal lights on the ridges and cliffs were distinctly seen.

Before daylight the sick and wounded of this little party were removed to Santa Anna's hacienda—a quarter of a mile from the bridge. A scouting party was then sent out, and also a party to clear the bridge; which was done without any opposition. The main body of the party then passed over the bridge. Every thing appearing then to be safe, and all danger being passed, Lieut. McWilliams and Mr. Frazer were sent back to bring on the train on the other side of the bridge. Just as they were entering the bridge, a party of about twenty-five Mexicans appeared on the ridge, and fired several vollies on them. The wagon-master and four others, who were passing the bridge, were fired on and the whole five were killed, and a wagon was captured, of no great value.

After the fire had ceased, a party of lancers appeared on the bridge and seemed to be preparing to charge, but seeing that Captain Bainbridge's party were preparing to receive them, they wheeled their horses and gallopped off.

Captain Bainbridge resumed his march in good order, followed by 400 or 500 of the lancers, who hung upon our rear and flanks for four or five miles, but at a respectable distance. Thus hemmed in, this little party pursued its way until it arrived at the Pass of La Voilta, where Col. McIntosh had encamped with his large train. The Mexicans who had attacked Bainbridge's party were the same who had compelled Col. McIntosh to halt and wait for reinforcements. The party remained that night in McIntosh's camp, and during the whole time the Mexicans kept a continual fire on the camp, approaching, with the greatest boldness, very near to our sentinels.

On the next day, Captain Bainbridge's party resumed its march to Vera Cruz, being joined by Captain Duperu's Dragoons, who were sent back to get their horses. This company, with its gallant Captain, had behaved very handsomely in the attack on McIntosh's camp. Its gallantry was the theme of universal praise and admiration in the army. Indeed, it was generally admitted that Col. McIntosh's command was saved by the gallantry of Duperu's party. Bainbridge's party continued their march to Vera Cruz, where they arrived in safety. In the meantime Duperu's party, having a long return train to guard, and being threatened by a large body of lancers, halted at Santa Fe, where they were charged by a greatly superior force, which they gallantly repulsed, killing many of the enemy, and suffering no loss themselves. It was said, however, that some of our wagons were cut off and the drivers taken prisoners. Captain Duperu arrived safely in Vera Cruz, having lost three killed and three wounded.

On the day Capt. Bainbridge's party left M'Intosh's camp, Gen. Cadwallader arrived, with a force of 800 men and two howitzers. The two commands were then joined, making in all about 1600 men, with two howitzers, under command of Gen. Cadwallader, and pushed on towards the National Bridge.

On approaching the bridge, General Cadwallader occupied the heights commanding the bridge from which the enemy had fired on Capt. Bainbridge's party, where he was attacked by a large force of the Mexicans, posted in the ridges and chaparral, and some hard fighting was carried on for several hours, the Mexicans losing more than 100 men, and Gen. Cadwallader losing some 15 killed and some thirty or forty wounded. The Mexicans were repulsed; the bridge was successfully passed by Gen. Cadwallader, who was on his way to Jalapa.

The estimated loss of Col. M'Intosh's party is about $40,000. For miles the road is strewed with empty boxes and bacon sides, which had been captured by the enemy. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the army, respecting the conduct of the command which had charge of this train. There will be a court of inquiry into the subject.

The garrison at Jalapa has been broken up, by order of Gen. Scott, and all the sick and Government stores have been sent to Perote Castle, so that this line of communication is entirely closed. Gen. Scott has had a road opened from Perote to Tuxpan, from which, in future, all our stores and men will be sent, in preference to the old road. The engineer corps have completed a fine road from Tuxpan to Perote, the distance being less than one-half that from Vera Cruz to Perote, and Tuxpan being a healthier place.

The success of the attack on M'Intosh's command has given great confidence to the guerillas, who are swarming in great numbers through the country, and attacking all our parties, large small.

It was chiefly owing to the gallantry of Maj. Bennett, the paymaster, that the specie wagons in M'Intosh's party were saved. He was in one of them himself when the wagon was attacked, and fought like a tiger.

There are about 1,000 men in camp at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Shields was at Jalapa, and was about to leave for the U. States, when he received an order from Gen. Scott to join him in Puebla.

There are no preparations to defend any point between Puebla and the capital. All the odds and ends of the army are collected in the city, about 20,000 in number, but poorly armed, and of miserable material. There was a small *pronunciamento* at the city of Mexico, which was easily put down by Gen. Bustamente. It was got up by the factions of the peace party and of Gomez Farias' party. Their cry was "down with Santa Anna!" but the President *ad interim* still maintains his power and influence. Congress has refused to accept his resignation.

We have about 6,000 men at Puebla, under command of Worth and Quitman.

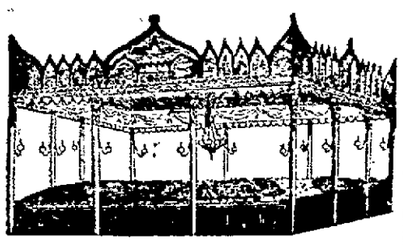
The Central Relief Committee of Dublin, Ireland, acknowledge the receipt of £15,000 in donations from the United States, and provisions, including those on the way, equal to 40,000 bbls. If we say these provisions were on an average worth five dollars a barrel, then the whole value of donations from the United States, acknowledged by the Dublin Committee, is about $575,000. Again, if we take into account what has been sent direct to Scotland, and to parts of Ireland remote from Dublin, not being consigned to the Dublin Committee, the total will doubtless exceed $300,000.—The history of the world does not afford another such instance of private charity extended from one people to another of a different nation.—*Journal of Com.*

A gentleman residing in Baltimore had two birds, the one a mocking bird, the other a red bird, both of which he highly prized for their singing qualities. A few days since he purchased some poisoned paper to destroy the innumerable quantities of flies which infested his house. The flies were killed in great numbers, and a great many of them falling in the cages occupied by the birds, they greedily ate them, but were immediately taken sick, and died from the effects of the poison which had killed the flies.

Warning.—Persons disposed to be inquisitively mischievous, should take warning by the following: A Mrs. Brown, at Palmer village, N. Y., went behind the counter of a store and commenced examining some bottles of essences, oils, &c. Taking up a vial of the oil of tansy—a very active poison—and either without knowing its true character, or supposing it to be merely the essence, she swallowed some of it.—She was almost immediately taken with convulsions, and death ensued in less than three quarters of an hour.

A terrible thunder-storm visited Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday night, some of the shocks shaking the houses like an earthquake. One bolt of lightning descended with fatal effect upon the house of Mr. Wm. Matthews, killing three persons—Mr. M., his wife and daughter.

Singular.—It is mentioned in the Baltimore Sun, as a singular fact, that a large number of sand snipes, in flying across the road near that city, came in contact with the wires of the electric telegraph, and instantly fell to the ground; and upon being picked up, were found to have their wings or legs broken, and the heads of some of them nearly severed from their bodies. Whether they were affected by the electricity from the wires, or from the force with which they flew against them, is difficult to determine.



NEW YORK IN PHILADELPHIA.

The recently constructed
MODEL OF NEW YORK,
IN CARVED WOOD,
BY E. PORTER BELDEN,
Is now on exhibition for a short time at the
ASSEMBLY BUILDING,
Corner of Tenth & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia.

THE expense of transporting and fitting up this immense work at each place is so great, that its exhibition is necessarily confined to the larger cities. This notice is therefore given to those inhabitants of this vicinity who will be soon visiting Philadelphia, that they may have an opportunity of seeing what is universally acknowledged the greatest piece of art and mechanical skill ever produced in this country.

This model is a perfect *fac simile* of the Metropolis, and all things therein, to the minutest details, including Streets and Alleys, Public edifices, Houses, Stores, Out-Buildings, Elevations and Depressions, the Shipping, Steamboats, Wharves, Railroads, Cars and Locomotives, Magnetic Telegraph, Door Yards, Fences, Trees, Lumber and Coal Yards, Awnings, Lamp Posts, Pavements, and even the smallest objects in the city. By inspecting this Model a person can point out any object in New York, as well as if he were looking upon the actual city.

This work has been prepared at an expense of over

$20,000!

It was in progress for more than a year, and upwards of 150 persons were employed in its construction. These were artists of the highest class, both American and European. Their names have been already given to the public. Over the Model is an

IMMENSE CANOPY

Of Carved and Ornamental Work, in Gothic Architecture, nearly 15 feet high!

Forming compartments in which is represented a
COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS,
Of the Leading Business Establishments of the City.

Hours of Exhibition from 9, A. M., to 10, P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cts. Children under 12 years of age half price.

This work is exhibited throughout the country under the sanction of the *Mayor and Common Council of the City of New York.*

June 14. 3t

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,
Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

☞Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

☞Office at Mr. M'Cosh's Hotel.

May 11. tf

NEW GOODS.
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

George Arnold

HAS just received, and is now opening, as LARGE A STOCK OF FRESH GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and will be sold at the very lowest prices—among which are CHEAP

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres,
Summer Cloths, & Vestings,

with almost every article calculated for Gentlemen's wear.

☞The Ladies' attention

is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful

FANCY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks,
GINGHAMS, LAWNS, MUS. DELAINES,
Shawls, Bonnets, and
BONNET TRIMMINGS,

with almost every article in the line of business. ☞Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 5. 6t

NEW STORE,
On the "One Price" Principle.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has opened an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

which he intends to sell at

The very Lowest Prices for CASH,
OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Believing that QUICK SALES, with SMALL PROFITS, when made for the money, and the naming the

Lowest Price at first

is more advantageous *to both the buyer and the seller*, he has concluded to try the principle in Gettysburg, fully hoping that the community will sustain him in his exertions to give them satisfaction.

☞He has taken the Store known as "M'Clellan's Corner," on the N. E. point of "The Diamond," where he will always keep a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware,
QUEENSWARE, &c.

together with all other articles that comprise a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods.

Just opened a beautiful assortment of

BONNETS.

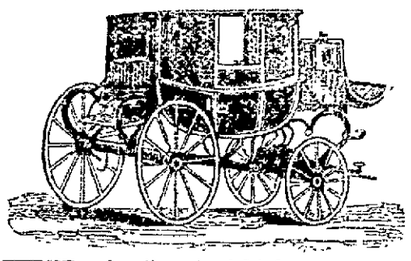
E. H. DOCWRA.

June 7. tf

HOVER'S BLACK INK for sale at Keller Kurtz's Cheap Book Store, opposite the Bank.

June 14.

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hands, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SAYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

THRASHING MACHINES,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE's Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

☞Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.☜

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15 tf

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH
ESTABLISHMENT.

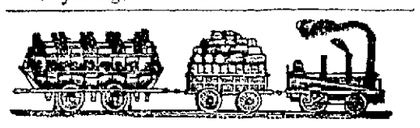
ALEX. FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JOSEPH MATHIAS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
AND
JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c, will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12. tf



Freights from Philadelphia.
REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA AND YORK*, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT

York, April 20. tf

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King*, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,
RUMS, WHISKEYS,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS
of all qualities and prices.

☞M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23. tf

TO BLACKSMITHS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a very large stock of

STONE COAL,

which they will dispose of low, by the single bnshel or otherwise, at their Coach Establishment. DANNER & ZIEGLER.

March 15. 3m

THE WAR!
30,000 MEN WANTED!

GENS. SCOTT & TAYLOR

HAVING succeeded in whipping the Mexican armies at Vera Cruz and Buena Vista, and now designing to march against the city of Mexico to meet the enemy under the walls of their own Capital, the subscriber would imitate their example by waging war against Rags and Nakedness, and he has accordingly recently visited the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing a stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

which he can sell at prices so low as to enable any person calling at his establishment to clothe themselves from head to foot, at *astonishing low prices*—his motto being "Quick sales and small profits." My stock embraces the largest assortment of Ready-made Clothing and

FANCY GOODS,

ever offered in this country, has been selected with great care, and having been purchased for cash entirely, will be sold

Cheaper for Cash,

than they have ever before been sold in this place. In professing to sell cheaper than ever, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not do so because it has become fashionable for purchasers to make such announcements: I am sincere, and only ask a visit from those wishing to purchase to convince them of its truth.—Among the stock will be found COATS of Fine Black Cloth, Habit Cloth, Albertine, Tweed, Cashmerette, Cassinett, Linen, Check and Gingham, Sack and Frock Coats, &c.—Also, PANTS, of Fine Fancy Cashmere, Cassinet, Linen, Cord, and Cotton—fancy colors and styles. Also, VESTS, Fancy Cross-Bar, Silk, Satin, Cashmere, Marseilles and Cassinett. Also, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Men's Lasting Gaiters, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings—in fact every thing belonging to a gentleman's furnishing line; all of fashionable cut and materials, and as well made as can be made any where.—Also on hand, a large assortment of fancy and useful articles. Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Jewelry, Perfumery, Shaving Apparatus, Combs, Penknives, "Rough and Ready" Hats, &c.

I have also for sale a lot of BOOTS & SHOES, made in this county, a lot of IRON, and a lot of Calfskin, Sole and Upper LEATHER, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, as I wish to clear off the stock.

Also, on hand a new ROCKAWAY, two second-hand BUGGIES, a second-hand CARRIAGE, new and old HARNESS, which I will dispose of at extremely low prices.

☞Those wishing BARGAINS will remember to call at the old-established VARIETY STORE, next door to Kurtz's Hotel, and immediately opposite the Bank.

MARCUS SAMSON.

P. S.—I have just received an additional lot of Goods purchased at Auction very low.

Gettysburg, May 3. tf

DAVID HEAGY,
Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

☞All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

☞COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5. tf

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regutation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2. tf

J. H. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room one door east of Mr. Wattles' Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.

April 5. 3m

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

THOMAS M'CREARY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15. tf

Gettysburg Water Company.
NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in this Company are hereby notified that the Installments are all now due; and as the Directors are about to re-commence operations, money is indispensable. They are therefore requested to make payment as soon as possible, to the subscriber, Treasurer of the Company.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Treasurer.*

May 3. tf

NEW
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened a

Tailoring Establishment,

In South Baltimore street, in the room occupied by Daniel Culp as a Chair Wareroom, a few doors south of the Post Office, where he will at all times be happy to accommodate those who may patronize him, assuring them that he feels himself able to make a first-rate FIT. His charges will be as reasonable as at any other establishment in the county. Country produce taken in exchange for work.

He has made arrangements to receive the *New York and Philadelphia Fashions*, quarterly; and will therefore be prepared to make garments in the most approved styles.

ESAIAS J. CULP

Gettysburg, April 26. tf

TO FARMERS.
PENNOCK's PATENT
SEED AND GRAIN PLANTER.

THIS most valuable implement of husbandry, which has been thoroughly tested, is being extensively used for planting Wheat, Rye, Corn, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, &c. It is so constructed as to drop any quantity per acre, at whatever depth required. It operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c.—For usefulness, simplicity and economy, this machine is unequalled by any other agricultural implement now in use. The first premiums have been awarded to it by the Philadelphia and Delaware county Agricultural Society; the St. George's and Appoquinemink Agricultural Society of Delaware; the American Institute, New York; the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; the New Castle county Agricultural Society, of Delaware; and the New York State Agricultural Society.

This machine is already extensively used in Chester county, where it was invented; also, in Lancaster and other counties of the Commonwealth, and has been introduced into the States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio. It is highly appreciated wherever it has been made known. The testimonials in favor of the machine in Pennsylvania are numerous, and come from the best Farmers in the State. We subjoin only the following, which present the advantages of it to the farmer in the clearest manner.

Extract from a letter written by DR. CHAS. NOBLE, dated Philadelphia, 10th mo, 1844.

"Previous to harvest, we had 5 acres carefully measured with the chain and compass by W. Pennington, the Surveyor of the neighborhood, assisted by John Jones. The Surveyor was present when the wheat was cradled and saw that each acre had its due share. It was put away in separate mows, and threshed separately and the grain all measured.

Nos. 1 and 2.—Two acres of broadcast surveyed together, two bushels of seed to the acre, seventy-five shocks, fifty-five bushels of wheat, or 27½ bushels to the acre.

No. 3.—One acre drilled, adjoining the above; the land, if any different, rather inferior; treated exactly alike, one bushel and one peck of seed to the acre, forty-two shocks, 35 bushels.

No. 4.—One acre drilled a little distance from No 3. One bushel and one peck of seed, forty-two shocks, 35 bushels.

No. 5.—One acre drilled a little distance from No. 4. One bushel and one peck of seed, fifty shocks, 40 bushels to the acre.

Here we see that by the use of the Drill alone (the soil being in the same, or perhaps an inferior condition,) the crop was increased 7½ bushels per acre, and adding the amount saved in the seed, (3 pecks) make 8 bushels and 1 peck to the acre; and further, that the amount of straw on the drilled acre, with a smaller quantity of seed sown, increased 12 per cent., and the amount of grain on the same acre was increased more than 27 per cent. * * * *

The drill used, was invented and made by M. PENNOCK & SONS, of Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa. Our own convictions have been sufficiently strong upon the above experiment as to cause us to purchase a Drill, or, as it should be called, a wheat and corn planter, for it plants either equally well, for our own use, with which we have put in this fall an entire field of wheat containing about forty acres.

Respectfully, CHARLES NOBLE

LANCASTER COUNTY, Pa., September, 1846,

We, the undersigned, do certify that we have used "PENNOCK'S IMPROVED PATENT SEED & GRAIN PLANTER," and take pleasure in stating that we believe it to be the best machine for the purpose intended, that is now in operation; and that we can with confidence recommend it to the farming community as one of the most economical and perfect agricultural implements with which we are acquainted.

Henry Mussleman,	*Joseph Weaver,*
Abraham Weaver,	*George Morgan,*
Martin Herr, of Pequea,	*Daniel Krug,*
John Weaver,	*John Kachel,*
John Mussleman,	*John Grieder,*
David Miller,	*Benjamin Grieder.*

☞The Machines are manufactured and kept constantly on hand for sale by the subscriber, who will also sell

State, County, and Township rights,

on satisfactory terms, by applying to them.

S. & M. PENNOCK, *Patentees,*
Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa.

May 10. 6m

Steam Iron Railing Manufactory
RIDGE ROAD,
Above Buttonwood st., Philadelphia.

AT this establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILINGS

in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware-Room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTEES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings, and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, *Proprietor.*
Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1. 6m

Farmers' & Mechanics'
WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they still continue the manufacture of all kinds of WOOLEN GOODS, at their well known establishment, situate in York county, on the head-waters of the Little Conowago creek, about three miles from the Borough of Hanover, and seven miles from Littlestown, where they will manufacture all kinds of Woolen Goods to order,

CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans,
Flannels, Blanketing, Tweeds,
Linseys, &c.

All the above named goods will be made from the fleece, on very reasonable terms.—When wool is furnished by customers. Chain or Cotton Yarn will be found by the subscribers, and charged per yard, at the following rates:—Cassinett, when well finished, 33⅓ cts., dark colors or mixed—Drab 28 to 30; Linsey fulled, 28; Linsey Flannels, (brown,) 25; Cloth, narrow, Drab, 40; dark colors, 50 cts.; or if not so highly finished, accordingly less.

CARPETING,

of all kinds, made to order. Also, always on hand a supply of CARPET CHAIN and STOCKING YARN, which will be disposed of low.

BLANKETING,

white, all wool, full size, at $1 25 per piece—FLANNELS, Brown, all wool, 31¼ cts. Cotton chain, white, 33 cts. Prices for all others proportionably low.

Fulling and Roll-Carding,

will also be punctually attended to at the establishment. Also, Blue Dyeing, or any fancy coloring done on short notice.

Work as far as above named, will be strictly attended to, received and returned, at the following places, viz: at either of the stores in Hanover; at either of the stores in Littlestown; at his residence, in Union township, Adams county, near Littlestown; at Mr. John Busby's store, McSherrystown; at the public house of Mr. George Hersh, in New Oxford, or Francis Marshall's, near Oxford; the store of Mr. Minough, on the road leading from Hanover to York; at the house of Mr. John Slyder, in the Borough of Gettysburg; at Mr. Jacob Feaser's Saw-Mill, on the Aloway creek, on the Littlestown and Emmittsburg road; at the public house of Mr. Correll, on the road leading from Taneytown to Emmitsburg; at the house of Mr. Jacob Baumgardner, in Mountjoy township, Adams county; at the house of Mr. Abraham Zenz, (weaver,) in Carroll county, Md; and at Abraham King's, Esq., in Hunterstown.

If any information in regard to the business should be required, by any person desirous of patronizing us, we will upon notice call at their residence, personally, and explain the nature of our business. The subscribers feel themselves much flattered by the large share of public patronage extended to them during the past year, and hope to receive a continuance of the same from their old customers, and to meet an increase, by their attention to business and desire to please. They have on hand a large and fine assortment of Goods, which they offer for sale very low, or in exchange for Wool, Soap, or any kind of Country Produce.

SAMUEL DILLER & SON.

June 7. tf

PROTECTION AGAINST
LOSS BY FIRE,

THE *Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company*, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weakly, David W McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. M'Kinley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Tritt, Abraham King, Adams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be $50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay $2-50 for five years, and $1.50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C MILLER, *Pres't.*

A. G. MILLER, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 5. 6m

☞The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq., *General Agent for Adams County.*

James A. Thompson,	*Gettysburg.*
David Ziegler,	*do.*
Dr. Wm. R. Stewart,	*Petersburg.*
Henry Myers, Esq.	*New Chester.*
Henry Mayer, Esq.	*Abbottstown.*
Daniel Comfort,	*Straban township.*
Abraham King, Esq.	*Hunterstown.*
David Blythe, Esq.	*Millerstown.*
Thos. T. Wierman,	*Arendtsville.*
Wm. Morrison, Esq.	*Bendersville.*
Abel T. Wright,	*do.*
Dr. D. Mellinger,	*East Berlin.*
Abraham Scott,	*Cash Town.*

THE Subscriber, of the late firm of Buck & Moore, takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has bought out the interest of S. L. Buck, at the old established CLOTHING STAND, *No. 253 Market Street, Philadelphia*, and is now prepared to furnish all kinds of Ready-made CLOTHING, at prices which cannot but secure to him the patronage of all who wish to purchase Cheap Clothing. I have splendid French Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, from $5 50 to $18; do. Pants, from 75 cents to $6; Vests, from 62½ cents to $4; suit of Summer Clothing for $2.25. Also, all kinds of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at extremely low prices.

Wholesale dealers in Clothing would do well to call at the store of

JOSEPH J. MOORE,
254 *Market Street, Philadelphia.*

May 24. 4m

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Doloreaux, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

☞They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23. tf

WOOD WANTED.

THOSE persons who have engaged to furnish the Subscriber with WOOD, on account are requested to deliver it *immediately* at his Foundry, otherwise he will expect the money. Those interested will please attend to the above promptly.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, April 26. tf

NOTICE.
Estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOSEPH WILSON, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES EWING, *Ex'r.*

May 17. 6t

M'Allister's Ointment.

IT has POWER to cause all external SORES, SCROFULOUS humors, SKIN DISEASES, POISONOUS WOUNDS, to discharge their putrid matters, and then heals them.

It is rightly termed All healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession. I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges of the bench, Aldermen, Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest condition, and multitudes of the poor use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one universal voice—saying, "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD."

CONSUMPTION.—It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system.—But, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system. It is curing persons of Consumption continually.

HEADACHE.—The salve has cured persons of the headache of 12 years' standing, and who had it regular every week so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear-Ache are helped with like success.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes also immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain ceases. Read the directions around the box.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, Liver Complaint, pain in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other, always accompanies cold feet. (This ointment is the true remedy.) It is a sure sign of disease to have cold feet.

IN SCROFULA, OLD SORES, ERYSIPELAS, SALTRHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINSY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSIONS, PAIN—ALSO, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES and of the SPINE, THERE IS NO MEDICINE NOW KNOWN AS GOOD.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of 15 or 20 doctors. One man told us he had spent $500 on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of ointment cured them.

BALDNESS.—It will restore the hair sooner than any other thing.

BURNS.—It is the best thing in the world for burns. (Read the direction around the box.)

WORMS.—It will drive every vestige of them away. (Read the direction around the box.)

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and safe in the expulsion of worms.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment.

JAMES McALLISTER & CO.
Sole proprietors of the above medicine.

CAUTION.—No OINTMENT will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister, or James M'Allister & CO., are written with a pen upon every lable.

☞PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.☜

AGENTS.

S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg, Pa.
JOSEPH R. HENRY, Abbottstown.
MOTTER & ROWE, Emmitsburg.
J. W. SCHMIDT & SON, Hanover.
J. J. MYERS, Carlisle.
L. DENIG, Chambersburg.
C. A. MORRIS & CO., York.

March 29. 3m

NewspaperArchive®.com

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.

MONTERREY, Mexico, May 30, 1847.

When I wrote you last we were, all full of the expedition to San Luis, and active preparations were making for a march at an early period, but now every thing is knocked in the head. Seven of the ten regiments have received orders to repair to Vera Cruz and join General Scott, which completely strips Gen. Taylor of the troops now at the Brazos, who were to form part of his force, and leaves him utterly powerless.

It would be utterly useless to attempt an advance into the interior with less than six thousand men, and it would require at least two thousand to keep open the line of communication from Saltillo to the Brazos. If this last order is complied with, as it must be of course, Gen. Taylor's whole force will consist of the Virginia, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Mississippi regiments, six companies of regular artillery, one regiment of dragoons, one regiment of Texas horse, and say, one battalion of volunteer cavalry, composed of re-enlisted volunteers.—These will scarcely number 5,000 all told, and to leave garrison forces will reduce the column to 3,000. With this force it would be quixotic to attempt to move, and you are well aware that it is a matter of great uncertainty when a sufficient number of troops can arrive at the Brazos. Thus Gen. Taylor is prevented from bringing an arduous, hard-fought campaign to a brilliant termination.

The abandonment of the San Luis expedition is the topic of conversation and a cause of universal regret. I believe Gen. Taylor freely admits the necessity of Gen. Scott's having more troops and speedily, and can only regret that a sufficient number of troops have not been forwarded.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

The steamer James L. Day has brought to New Orleans one day's later accounts from Vera Cruz, being to the afternoon of the 16th June.

The most important part of her intelligence, as we learn from the *Delta*, is the flatering prospect of peace which is presented by a verbal report, that, before the steamer sailed, information had been received at Vera Cruz that Generals Scott and Worth, with the main body of the army, had advanced as far as Rio Frio without opposition, and were met at that place by a deputation from the capital, with propositions for peace. The tenor of these propositions were not known, but they were of such a nature that General Scott refused to accept them, and was determined to push on his forces to the capital. It was supposed, however, from the deep anxiety felt by the new government to stay the march of our forces on the capital, that further concessions would be made to Gen. Scott before he took up his line of march from Rio Frio.

Tampico has been threatened with an attack from the Mexicans, who were reported to be about 1,500 strong in the vicinity of the city.

On the night of the 12th June, a demonstration was made by the Mexicans in Tampico to rise. The American authorities, however, had timely information of the contemplated movement, and to suppress it, if attempted, called out the troops, who lay on their arms all night. There was then no demonstration of revolt made.

On the 15th June, a party of Mexican lancers attacked the outposts at Tampico and drove the sentinels into the city. On the 16th a party of rancheros attacked the pilot station, and were greeted by a discharge from half a dozen muskets, when they retreated.

Official Despatches from the Army.

The Washington Union of Tuesday states that despatches were received on Saturday night, by the War Office, from Gen. Scott's camp. Several of the soldiers were sick in the hospitals of Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Perote, and Puebla; but with the reinforcements that were *en route* from Vera Cruz, he would have troops sufficient, by the 22d, to march to the capital, perhaps without any serious opposition. He had ordered all of our troops to evacuate Jalapa, in order to strengthen his active army. The last accounts by the steamer James L. Day, are from Vera Cruz to the evening of the 16th June, which state that General Scott had advanced to Rio Frio, where a despatch is said to have met him with a proposition for peace. If this last report be true, it is probable that he will remain at Rio Frio, and not forthwith march to the capital, but, according to the intimation in his own despatches, wait till about the 22d, both to give himself the opportunity of receiving reinforcements, and to allow the Mexicans more time to negotiate with the better grace.

Among the papers that were received on Saturday from Gen. Scott, is the following interesting letter from Gen. Worth, which we lay before our readers:

HEADQUARTERS, Puebla, May 15, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for information of the general-in-chief, that the forces under my command, including the brigade of Major General Quitman, (for which purpose I had shortened the marches of the leading brigades the two previous days,) I found my position suddenly menaced, at 8 o'clock, A. M., by a large body of cavalry. This force approached somewhat stealthily by a road on our right, unknown to us. A rapid examination, as it unmasked itself, exhibited, as was supposed, some 2,000, but, from accurate information obtained here, 3,000 cavalry of the line, unsupported either by infantry or artillery, and moving a mile on our right and toward the rear, led to the conclusion that it was a *ruse* to attract attention in that quarter, while the real attack was to be looked for on the high road in front, or a movement on Gen. Quitman, who might have been supposed the usual day's march in the rear. It was presently reported that a heavy column was actually approaching on the main road. Thus it became necessary, while directing a portion of the force against the visible enemy, to guard our large train, reserve ammunition, &c., packed in the square, against the invisible.

The 2d artillery, with a section of Duncan's battery, under the brigade commander, Col. Garland, the 6th infantry, under Major Bonneville, with Steptoe's battery, was promptly moved, and so directed as to take the enemy in the flank. The head of his column having now reached a point opposite to the centre of the town, and distant about half a mile, the batteries soon opened a rapid and effective fire. After some twenty-five rounds, the entire column broke without attempting a charge or firing a shot, and hastily fled up the sides of the convenient hills. Only one company of infantry (of the 6th) was enabled, from distance, to deliver its fire. The broken column was seen to re-unite and resume its march in the direction of Gen. Quitman's approach. The 2d artillery and 8th infantry, with two sections of the light batteries, was put in its track, when the enemy again swerved to the left, and disappeared in the hills. Two miles distant, Gen. Quitman was met by the last named detachment. He had already discovered the enemy, of whose proximity the firing had admonished him, and promptly taken his order of battle. The discomfited enemy reached Puebla late at night, and evacuated the place at 4 in the morning. We took some prisoners, and found a few dead. The enemy acknowledges a loss of 80 killed and wounded. General Santa Anna conducted the enterprise.—Enclosed, marked A, is a copy of a communication addressed, on the 12th, to the authorities of Puebla. Again, marked C, on the 14th, with reply to the latter, marked D: also copy of circular, dated 9th, addressed to the commanders of corps, to regulate their conduct in certain contingencies on the march.

It is understood the force which retired from the city the day before yesterday, and to-day, is to take post at Puente des Tesmaluca, distant 12 leagues on the road to the capital, where it is proposed to fortify. Our reception was respectfully and coldly courteous, but without the slightest cordiality. Incessant occupation has not allowed me a moment to look into the resources in way of supply; but Mr. —— says, breadstuff will be had in abundance, less of beef, and perhaps a liberal quantity of small rations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. J. WORTH,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

Capt. Scott, A. A. A. G., headquarters of the army, Jalapa.

[The papers referred to by General Worth were communicated with his despatch.]

We have very little doubt that Gen. Scott is by this time in the capital, unless some definite propositions for peace have been made by the Mexican Government.

A Military Execution.—As the train came down from Monterey that brought us news from that place up to the 31st May, the guard arrested at Ceralvo a Mexican who had become notorious for his daring thefts and murders. Upon being examined, enough was elicited to order his immediate execution. The condemned, up to the moment of his sentence, maintained a dogged silence. When he found that his hour had come, he grew quite loquacious, and taking out his flint and steel, he lit a cigaretto, and, coolly puffing it, he walked out into the plaza to submit to his fate. Six soldiers were selected as executioners. The Mexican was first turned from the platoon, but he resolutely objected, and wished to look death in the face. With an eye unblanched he saw the deadly weapons raised, remarking that he had only one life to lose while he had taken forty. In another instant he sprang forward a corpse, one ball penetrating his head, three others his body.—Upon examination of the papers found on the dead body, it was discovered that the brother of the notorious Canales was the victim just executed.—*N. O. National.*

The Mexican war is truly Haman's gallows, destined to hang its inventors. Instead of a trap for the Whigs, as designed by the managers at Washington, it is the means of hastening and rendering certain the downfall of the party that needlessly produced it. It is likely not only to give us a Whig President, and secure Whig ascendency in the Union for a long time to come; but it promises to give us several States heretofore hopelessly wedded to locofocoism.—Among these is Missouri, so long under the sway of Col. Benton. There the Whigs are about to bring out as a candidate for Governor, Col. Doniphan, the Hero of Sacramento, a true and sterling Whig, who, it is said, will sweep the State by an immense majority. Thus, good comes out of evil, and a righteous retribution falls upon those who have wickedly produced a war which even Col. Benton has declared might and should have been avoided.

Wilkinson, who poisoned the wedding party in Texas, not long since, has been hanged in due form by the people under the Lynch code.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY.

A Letter Defining his Position.

The following letter has been received from Gen. Taylor, by James W. Taylor, Esq., editor and publisher of the Cincinnati Signal:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Monterey, May 18, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with the enclosure of your editorial, extracted from the "Signal" of the 13th April.

At this time, my public duties command so fully my attention, that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by its courtesy, and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes; neither, indeed, have I the time, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter into the few and most general subjects of public policy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discussion in any manner.

From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an officer of the army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done to all who have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connexion, that my services are ever at the will and call of the country, and that I am not prepared to say I shall refuse if the country calls me to the Presidential office, but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the people at large, and void of the slightest agency of my own.

For the high honor and responsibilities of such an office, I take this occasion to say, that I have not the slightest aspiration; a much more tranquil and satisfactory life, after the termination of my present duties, awaits me, I trust, in the society of my family and particular friends, and in the occupation most congenial to my wishes. In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes.

With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial.

With many wishes for your prosperity in life, and great usefulness in the sphere in which your talents and exertions are embarked, I beg to acknowledge myself most truly and respectfully your obedient servant,

Z TAYLOR, Maj General U. S. Army.
Jas. W. Taylor, Esq., Cincinnati, O.

From the New Orleans Delta.

An Editor Sold to the Mexicans.—Yesterday a good-looking typo who belonged to the 1st Indiana regiment, related to us the following incident: Some time ago, Mr. Cordon Donnovan, now in this city, the former editor of the Wabash Standard, published at Lafayette, Indiana, was clerking it in a steamer on the Rio Grande. One day, while the boat was taking in wood, our editor, with a couple of friends, went on shore for the purpose of shooting armadilloes, or any other Mexican game they might meet with. When but a short distance from the boat they were surrounded and captured by some 30 armed Mexicans.

One of these fellows, who could speak a little English, found out that the unfortunate editor was a printer by profession, and immediately seized him as a precious prize. Knowing his value he set a price upon his head, and he was finally knocked down for the sum of $350.—Good Heavens! that an editor should be sold so low! The poor fellow was marched off to Valladolid, the capital of Michoacan, and sent into a Mexican printing office in that lovely city, to set up villainous Mexican type. After working some time he succeeded in making his escape, and just before the battle of Cerro Gordo, he managed to fall in with Gen. Scott's army, when he was quite "at home." Who will have the temerity to say after this that "editors are not bought and sold?"

Sale of the late Residence of Joseph Bonaparte.—The beautiful grounds and mansion belonging to the estate of the late Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, at Bordentown, N. Jersey, were on Saturday last sold at auction for the sum of $30,500. Mr. Thos. Richards, of Philadelphia, was the purchaser. It is said that the buildings alone cost over $60,000. A letter in the Newark Advertiser says: "The paintings, sculpture, furniture, &c., sold at much lower rates than I had anticipated; some articles being sold for half their value. The paintings brought from $10 to $1,105. Two lions and a fawn, by Reubens, sold for the largest sum. 'Nativity of our Saviour,' by Raphael Moengs, brought $1,000; the portrait of a dog, by Hackerts, brought $210. The picture of Napoleon crossing the Alps, by David, the proprietors refused to put up unless the sum of $6,000 was bid for it. As no person present was willing to bid that sum it was passed, and will be sent to Europe.

Foreign Missions.—A letter from Dr. Judson, dated Rangoon, March 2, 1847, states that the house in Maulmain, in which his effects were left, had been set on fire and burned to ashes. His clothes and his wife's, all their American presents, and every article of value, were consumed. He is allowed to remain in Rangoon, in the character of a minister of a foreign religion, but is strictly prohibited from making proselytes. The succession of the late King's son has produced no change for the better.

WESTERN INTELLIGENCE.

Sad News from the Plains—Capture of a Wagon Train—Murder of Teamsters.

A gentleman arrived at St. Louis on the evening of the 21st ult., from Westport, who informs the editors of the Reveille, that just before his departure, a Delaware Indian had arrived from the Plains, giving an account of a wholesale murder of teamsters, by a combined force of Arrapahoes, Camanches and Pawnees. The Indian is a son of Nacomi, the principal chief of the Delawares, and is generally considered a man of veracity.—He was found a prisoner at Taos, when Col. Price took that place, and was liberated.

His story is, that having started homeward, he fell in with a large body of Indians, of the tribes mentioned, on the Arkansas. They made him prisoner, and only spared his life on the condition that he would join them against the whites.—He sets their number down at two hundred fires, which would make the total number of the force about 1,000 men.

Near Walnut creek, he states, this formidable party met and attacked a train of about thirty wagons, drawn by mule teams, and accompanied only by the drivers and eight or ten horsemen.—The Indians surrounded them, and charging suddenly, drove the teamsters from their saddles and massacred every man of the party! The wagons were loaded with government stores, which, with the mules, the Indians appropriated to their own use.

The day succeeding this massacre, young Nacomi was permitted to depart, having been presented with a fine large American mule. This animal bears the mark "U. S.," and has been recognized as one of those belonging to a government train which left Fort Leavenworth a few weeks since.

We further learn that the Delawares are preparing to send a war party against the Osages. The latter tribe have recently taken three Delaware scalps.—The Indian who gave the information respecting the murder of the teamsters, says there were a few Osages among the murderers.

Col. Doniphan and Col. Xenophon.—The New York Post compares Colonel Doniphan's expedition from Missouri through New Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande, with the famous expedition of the five hundred Greeks under the renowned leader of nearly similar name, Col. Xenophon. The last has become classic because it was told in so charming a manner by Xenophon, and all Doniphan has to do is to write as perfect a history of his expedition to make it be read with admiration two thousand years hence. The Greeks were led from near Babylon through Arménia to the Black Sea, and thence to Chrysopolis, three thousand four hundred and sixty-five English miles. It was accomplished in fifteen months, and a large part of it through an unknown, mountainous, and hostile country, and in an inclement season, the Greeks losing every thing except their lives and arms. Doniphan and the Missourians travelled over six thousand miles in twelve months, neither receiving supplies nor money, but living exclusively on the country through which they passed, and supplied themselves with powder and balls by capturing them from the enemy. They fought three battles, in each of which they were victorious, over greatly superior numbers. These are the two most remarkable expeditions that have ever occurred.

A Good Joke.—A correspondent of the Trenton Gazette states that, on the arrival of the President at Philadelphia, the "supes" of Arch-street Theatre, not wishing to be outdone by their neighbors, threw to the breeze one of the famous flags used in 1844, with the following inscription in the tallest kind of letters, "*Polk, Dallas, Shunk and the Tariff of '42;*" whereupon rose a shout which would have done honor to the *unterrified* of that eventful year. So matters stood for about an hour, when some of the older boys suggested an improvement by *cutting off the Tariff;* thus making, unwittingly, more of the history of Mr. Polk's intrigue for office and of his Administration, than either the young or the old boys intended.

"He is a Man!"—Our neighborhood has been so thoroughly drained of wheat that it has been somewhat difficult to find enough for home consumption of late. A week or two ago a farmer of our neighborhood, in view of the foregoing circumstances, and when all others held their wheat at from $1.75 to $2, placed a lot of wheat in R. H. Smith's mill, in this village, expressly to accommodate the mechanics and poor of the neighborhood, giving directions to the miller not to charge over $1.50 per bushel, nor to let any *one person* have more than *two* or *three* bushels for their own use.—*Perry (N. Y.) Democrat.*

A Maryland Hero.—We find in the Cincinnati Commercial a notice of one who may be truly termed "the oldest inhabitant:"

"There is now living one half mile above the toll-gate, Fulton, an old Revolutionary soldier named Benjamin Yeats. He was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1736, and is therefore 111 years old. He was in the battles of Yorktown, Paoli, Brandywine, and several others. He was present at the taking of Cornwallis. At Yorktown he was wounded in the hip by a shell.—This wound is now troublesome; otherwise, the old veteran's health is good.—He can see to read, and walks out daily. He is active—exceedingly so for a man of his advanced age."

The St Joseph's, Missouri, Gazette, of the 11th ult. says—

Four hundred and thirty-three wagons passed through Independence this spring, destined for Oregon and California.—The number that have passed through this place added to the above will increase the number to upwards of 1300 wagons, now on their way to Oregon. Averaging five persons to each wagon, you have 6,500 persons, large and small, now on their way to Oregon and California.

We heard yesterday that near five hundred Mormons had left their encampment at the Bluffs, with the intention of settling in and near this place.

A Mail Carrier.—In passing last week, by steamboat, up Trade Haven, from the Choptank river to Easton, we noticed quite a remarkable instance of canine sagacity and usefulness. On a point that stretched out into the river, within two hundred yards of where the boat passed, a brown dog, apparently of the *setter* breed, with a small pup by his side, were standing in the water's edge. When the boat came abreast the captain threw a bag overboard, and the dog plunged in, and before we had passed out of sight caught it and carried it out on the shore. Upon inquiry we learned that it was a neighborhood mail, which the dog attended to carrying regularly as the boat passed. It is secured in a water proof bag. The pup is put there as an apprentice, to learn the art and mystery of mail-carrying from its sagacious companion.—*Elkton Whig.*

Singular Circumstance.—There is a man now living in Kingston, (R. I.) who, two years ago, was thrown from a hand car on the Stonington Railroad, by which the lower part of his back, in the neighborhood of the hips, was broken or seriously injured. That part of his body which is below the injured part has been, since the accident, totally devoid of sensation. Previous to the accident he weighed 180 pounds; he now weighs but 70. He was engaged to be married previous to receiving his injuries, and since then the young lady in question has carefully tended him.—Though thus reduced, he seems to enjoy himself, and is much pleased to have any one call and converse with him.—*Boston Journal.*

Chicago, Illinois.—The New York Courier has an article descriptive of Chicago, the city in Illinois at which the River and Harbor Convention is to assemble on the 5th of July. In the opening of its article the Courier says: "Chicago is now a large city. At the close of the Black Hawk war, not more than 14 years ago, the site now covered by a city of many thousand inhabitants, and with all the arts and elegancies, the substance and the comforts of long civilization and settlements—was a frontier military out-post, which had no habitation without its pickets, and few or none but for the accommodation of a small garrison within."

Starvation.—We learn that Captain Sturgis boarded three schooners from Nova Scotia yesterday, each having a number of passengers on board, men, women and children, and not a particle of bread in either vessel. He supplied them with sufficient for their immediate wants, and they passed onward on their way into the harbor.—*Bost. Post, June 25.*

A vessel arrived at Boston on Friday morning from Liverpool, with 190 immigrants, all of whom were in a most destitute condition. The consignees refused to give bonds that these people should not become chargeable to the State, and the vessel will therefore be compelled to proceed to Halifax or some other Provincial port.

"Polk and his Generals."—The Vicksburg Whig says this new work will shortly appear. The principal "Generals" sketched are Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Thomas Hart Benton, and Gideon Pillow. The Whig predicts for it an immense—*run!*

The Hollidaysburg (Pa.) Standard of the 23d, says: The tide of emigration is still rolling on—increasing instead of diminishing. Not a day passes but two or three boat loads arrive. Our floating population is sometimes over a thousand, without their own people knowing it. The basin on Monday presented the appearance of a well populated village.

Colonization in Africa.—A Quaker lady in Wilmington, Del., has contributed to the above good cause, three hundred and twenty-five dollars, from profits realized by the sale of court-plaster, made by her own hands. She has now a stock on hand sufficient to make up (with the above amount) four hundred dollars, which she has appropriated to the same purpose.

One of the Westmoreland, Pa., volunteers lately returned from Mexico with a trophy of victory in the shape of a live Mexican wife, with black eyes, long flowing black hair, &c.

The Sabbath.—To a good man every day is a Sabbath, because every day is "the Lord's day." To a bad man no day is good—his heart being evil, rules his mind and actions.

This is the language of one who would argue away "Sabbaths and sanctuary seasons." The argument may be answered in kind. "The whole house is Father's, every room in it is; why, then, should we have any particular room devoted to him? Let us all acknowledge that the whole premises are his, but let us use every part for ourselves.—*U. S. Gaz.*

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

It seems to us that there are some things contained in the intelligence received by the steamship *Cambria* from Europe, which deserve the reflection and consideration of all who desire to promote the Industrial Interests of our own country. The market which Famine has opened to the agricultural productions of the United States abroad, should be scanned in order to test its real value, and the effect which it will have, not merely on the prices of food at home, but on the stability and regularity of those prices. Speculative excitement, and the rapid expansions and revulsions which it creates, are injurious and greatly to be deprecated in all cases, but most especially so when they affect the daily provisions of all classes of the community, and render impossible any thing like an accurate previous estimate of the expenses of living. Under such circumstances, the poor and laboring people are placed at the mercy of gambling operations in the staff of life; and as the rates of wages will not shift as rapidly as the prices in the Produce market, they must inevitably be the sufferers by such a state of things. It is equally injurious to the Farmers—what they want is a market as nearly as possible steady and equable, at the same time that it affords them an adequate recompense for the fruit of their fields; but one that is continually shifting and changing—

"To one thing constant never"—

up to-day and down to-morrow, deprives them of any thing like certainty in their transactions, and must keep them ever in suspense as to when they should sell, and the prices which they will be able to realize on any particular day. Now what does this foreign market for breadstuffs show? Ever shifting vacillation. When the steamship *Hibernia*, which preceded the *Cambria*, came in, prices had advanced and were rising in the European marts. Of course, they went up here; and Flour, Meal and Grain attained such inordinate rates that a general complaint from mechanics and laborers arose, and the friends of the Tariff of 1846, who had been boasting that it was the cause of the increased value of produce, began to haul in their horns and disclaim the results of their own assertions with all their might. Dealers confidently expected that this rise in the market would continue, and that the next arrival would enable them to realize large profits on their stocks. But the *Cambria* came—and what was the intelligence she brought? A heavy fall in the market, caused by the prospect of a plentiful harvest in Europe. Every thing went down "by the run" here; flour fell from $1,50 to $2 a barrel, and other farinaceous articles in like proportion; and we see it stated that several houses in the Cities, who anticipated rich profits, became utterly insolvent, leaving in some instances their country customers in the lurch. Some still assert that prices will again advance in England, and we are by no means sure that they will not, but see the irreparable mischief that has been already done, and even were such expectations realized, who can rely upon a market so fickle and fluctuating? These changes all took place in fifteen days; and similar alternations may occur semi-monthly ever hereafter, just as speculators may be enabled to get up favorable or unfavorable indications, real of feigned, to promote their purposes. This is the nature of the Foreign market, so much boasted of by the advocates of Free Trade—variable, uncertain and dangerous—which is now for a time—and it is very evident that the Europeans are determined to make it as short as possible—opened to our breadstuffs by the scarcity and famine which reign in the Old World.

It is also worthy of note that the *Cambria* brings intelligence that largely increased orders have gone over from this country to England for manufactured articles, and for Iron. These will of course come into competition with the products of our own looms and spindles—our Furnaces, Forges and Foundries. These supply the very best market for our Farmers. Not merely their grain and flour, but more perishable articles—their fruit, butter, eggs, poultry, &c.—which will not bear a sea voyage of 3000 miles, find ready sale at these establishments, at steady prices. There is no contribution required for transportation to the sea-port—commissions to merchants—freights across the ocean, and the numerous other charges which such transactions include, and which are the more heavy in proportion to the increased bulk and weight of the article. Let our own manufacturing establishments fall before this British competition—let them be excluded from our markets by the English fabrics for which we learn an increased demand has just been made; and our Farmers will lose their very best, because their nearest and most constant customers. Even were we permitted to feed Europe in return for our willingness to purchase her fabrics, we must inevitably be the losers, because the cost of transportation on breadstuffs would far exceed that on fine linens, calicoes, cloths, or even Iron in most of its manufactured forms. Not only so, but experience has ever proved that a country exclusively Agricultural is always poor, while wealth pours in upon those nations who are engaged in Commerce and Manufactures. But Europe will not buy our Breadstuffs a moment longer than she must. She is already rejecting them; several hundred sail of vessels, loaded with Corn for England chiefly, passed the Straits of Gibraltar from the Black Sea, in a few days recently, and at the very first pros-

pect of a good crop at home, see how she has cut down the prices of food which we have sent her. Indeed—and it is a fact worthy of remark—at no time has the price of flour and grain been higher, if as high in England as it was at the corresponding period in our own cities, and yet she was to furnish the profitable market for those articles. Such is the madness of Speculation! Every thing teaches that it would be far better to cherish our Home Market by protecting our Domestic Industry than to rely upon a capricious and uncertain foreign demand.—*York Republican.*

THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, July 5, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,

Of Centre County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Joseph W. Patton, *of Cumberland Co.*

☞The rumor of the arrest and imprisonment of Professor M'Clintock, of Carlisle, is incorrect; at least we see no notice of the matter in the Carlisle papers. We believe he has been held to bail for participation in the riot—from which the above-mentioned false report no doubt originated.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Carlisle was held on the evening of Mr. Kennedy's death, and resolutions were passed, deploring his death as a public calamity, from his high and noble character, and sympathizing with his friends in their melancholy bereavement.

The death of Mr. K. has thrown a deep gloom over Hagerstown where he resided. We observe a public meeting was called for Saturday afternoon last, for the purpose of "expressing the sense of the community in relation to the recent outrage" at Carlisle.

Mr. K. was in his 30th year.

☞Mr Chandler of the U. S. Gazette, Philadelphia, has disposed of his establishment to the editors of the North American, and the two papers were united on Thursday last. Mr. Chandler retires for life from the editorial chair, which he has filled with so much credit for more than *twenty-five years*. We are pleased to find that his labors during that time have furnished him with a competency for comfortable living in his declining life. We part from him with regret, as we have for years admired his gentlemanly and manly bearing as an Editor, and his chaste and classic effusions. We hope that in his leisure the public may still be gratified with the outpourings of his kind and generous heart.—His pen cannot remain unused.

The War.

We pronounced the war with Mexico a cruel and unnecessary war, says the Village Record, for the reason that it might have been avoided with ordinary foresight and honesty; and therefore, inasmuch as it has cost the country so much blood and treasure, its authors should be visited with condign punishment. This is denounced as moral treason—Toryism, &c.—There is not a Whig in Mexico, from Generals Scott and Taylor down, but believes the war to have been unnecessary and cruel. In this opinion they are sustained by hundreds of Mr. Polk's own friends. There is not a destitute widow nor orphan, now wailing the loss of a husband or father, but agrees with us that the war is unnecessary and cruel. It will be hard to convince the friends and relatives of the deceased soldiers of America that the *glory* of the campaign has indemnified them for their wo. Mr. Polk has inflicted upon defenceless wives and innocent children, an injury which he can never repair nor atone for. His sin is of too deep a die in the eyes of the tribunal of the people.

Late from California.

A letter has been received from this distant land, dated Mazatlan, May 3d, which mentions that the U. S. ships Independence, Cyane and Portsmouth, were cruising up and down the Mexican Pacific Coast, and had taken a number of valuable prizes. The California regiment had arrived out, but in a very bad condition.—The men are represented as "not what they ought to be." The Coast of California is quiet, and the inhabitants of Monterey have been saluted by the sounds of Yankee axes and hammers ringing through the woods, and astonished to see houses springing up in their streets almost as if by magic. They have had the pleasant sight, too, of Yankee girls, in Yankee bonnets, tripping along amid the shawl-covered senoritas. Immigrants have come and are coming over the Mountains in great numbers. Some of the parties have suffered to a horrible extent. One caravan was overtaken by winter in the mountains, and were reduced to such an awful state, that they were obliged to eat the bodies of those of the party who died of cold and hunger. It is a singular fact, that most of the women survived the horrors of the starvation they were in, while the men died rapidly. A company went out from Monterey to bring them in, and after their arrival in comfortable quarters, it was found difficult to make them eat proper food. Suffering had subverted their reason and their nature, and they seemed desirous of continuing their shoul-like propensities.

A Sign.

At the Democratic Taylor meeting at Harrisburg, resolutions were introduced in favor of SHUNK, but were opposed by Gen. Cameron, and voted down. This is a kind of indication that Mr. Shunk is not to get *all* the "Democracy" to help him in October.

The Young Guard in Motion.

WHIG MEETING.

A very large and interesting meeting of the Whigs of the Borough was held on Thursday evening, at the house of James M'Cosh, to make arrangements for choosing delegates to the County Convention. J. B. M'Pherson, Esq., being in the chair, and Messrs. R. S. Paxton and Daniel Lashell acting as Secretaries. Although called for purposes not ordinarily eliciting much interest, it was the largest Borough meeting that we recollect of having ever seen assembled together. Being the first meeting convened since the nominations of the 9th of March Convention, it was deemed proper to respond to the action of that Convention, and furnish such an expression of sentiment, as should give assurance to our political friends throughout the State, that, as usual, "all is well" in the Young Guard. Accordingly, after attending to the business for which the meeting had been called together, A. R. Stevenson, Esq., rose, and after a few appropriate remarks, moved that the meeting be addressed by the Hon. James Cooper.

Mr. Cooper at once responded, and for some time enchained the attention of the meeting by a series of able and eloquent remarks upon the momentous issues now agitating the country, and the great importance of the approaching Election, which was to decide whether political power, in this State, is for the future to belong to the Whigs or the Democrats. If the decision of the people at the last election should be affirmed at the next, we might, said Mr. Cooper, confidently anticipate the permanent ascendency of our principles; and as the consequence of such ascendency, the dawn of a new era, and a happier career for the Commonwealth. Success was at present within our reach. To secure it, was a work of less difficulty than it had ever been before, or probably would ever be again. The public mind had been fully awakened to the mischievous tendency of the policy of the Democratic party as developed and practised by the men it had elevated to power in 1844, both in the State and national governments. The abandonment of measures for the protection of the laboring classes; the assumption of powers by the President unauthorized by the Constitution, and dangerous to the rights and interests of the people; the waging of a war for conquest, at the expense of the lives of thousands of the best and bravest of the land—all have had their share in destroying the confidence of the people in the integrity of the leaders of the dominant party.—And now, said Mr. Cooper, when want of confidence in the wisdom of their councils and the fidelity of their patriotism had undermined their power, was the time for the Whigs to strike.—Now was the time to retrieve the disasters of former years—to improve the victory of last year and render it permanent. Every thing was now propitious. The public mind was aroused. Our candidates were honest, faithful, well-tried Whigs. Gen. Irvin, our candidate for Governor, had the evidence of a whole life to offer in proof of the soundness and fidelity of his principles as a Whig, and of his integrity as a man and citizen. He had always been a consistent and zealous advocate of those measures of policy which comprise the practical creed of the Whig party, and which were alike essential to the prosperity of the country and the integrity of its constitution. His opponent, Mr. Shunk, was the advocate of measures antagonist to his, and adverse, as he (Mr. Cooper) believed, to all the leading interests of the country.

Mr. Cooper had not time now to examine the annual and veto messages of Gov. Shunk, and show from them how injuriously the policy they disclosed must prove to the interests of mechanical and agricultural labor, but he said he would take some early opportunity to do it. He had nothing to say against Mr. Shunk as a private citizen; his integrity he had never heard impeached, and in his social relations he was a kind and amiable man. But in these respects, he was in no wise superior to Gen. Irvin, whose kindness and humanity were avouched by acts which spoke for themselves—acts which could not fail to commend him to the support of the generous and good wherever they were to be found.

Mr. Patton, our candidate for Canal Commissioner, was not less worthy of the support of the Whig party than Gen. Irvin. He was an honest, intelligent man, practically conversant with the duties of the office for which he had been nominated. There were few men in the Commonwealth more deservedly popular than Joseph W. Patton; and none more worthy of the regard so universally entertained for him by those who knew him best. To support then such candidates as ours, involved no sacrifice on the part of any Whig;—and Mr. Cooper appealed to his friends by all the considerations of attachment and devotion which they had so often manifested for him, to give to Gen. Irvin and Mr. Patton an earnest and cordial support. Adams county must not falter in her fidelity to the Whig cause; and he felt assured that no true son of hers, would ever desert the standard of the party, or disgrace the name which she had earned by her resolute steadiness, resembling that of the "Young Guard" of Napoleon, which had so often turned the tide of war on the battle-fields of Europe.

Mr. Cooper's remarks were eloquent throughout, and elicited from the meeting the warmest demonstrations of applause. After he had concluded, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the neighbors and personal friends of the Hon. James Cooper, cordially respond to the nomination of Gen. James Irvin for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and pledge ourselves to our Whig brethren throughout the State to use every honorable effort in our power to secure his election.

Resolved, That we, in like manner, cheerfully respond to the nomination of Joseph W. Patton, the Whig nominee for the office of Canal Commissioner, and pledge ourselves to give him a zealous and cordial support.

The Ball has now been opened; to-day the ticket to be supported by the Whigs of this county will have been completed, and then every man will be expected to roll up his sleeves and go to work: and our brethren throughout the State may rest assured that although overruled in their preferences for their distinguished fellow-citizen as the candidate of the party, there will be no faltering in the men who compose the "Young Guard!" With their gifted leader, they will "follow the Whig standard into the thickest of the fight," and be found, as heretofore, battling in the front rank.—Star.

General Irvin's Benevolence.

The pure philanthropy and benevolence which have characterized the life of this distinguished gentleman, are sneered at by the opposition press, as being the emanations of selfishness and unholy ambition—without giving any evidence of the assertion, or any fact to prove the charge, they indulge in unscrupulously impugning the motives of his benevolent acts. This is unfair, ungenerous and unchristian. It bears the semblance of a disposition to condemn, right or wrong; and partakes largely of that school of politics, which can perceive nothing right in a whig, while every act emanating from a locofoco source, is a subject of laudation. Against this mode of defamation, and this species of abuse, we most emphatically enter our protest. We are not of the school who believe that "nothing good can come out of Nazareth"—neither will we ever be found condemning virtue for vice's sake.

How far Gen. Irvin's benevolence entitles him to the confidence of his fellow citizens, they are the competent judges. They will decide the question for themselves.

Had the mere gift of fifty or one hundred and fifty barrels of flour to the starving poor of Ireland, constituted the *only* benevolent action of his life, then, perhaps, there might have been some ground for impugning the motive of the gift. But the pathway of his whole life is adorned with the richest flowers of Christian benevolence, which stand out in bold relief to mark his onward course. His acts, in this respect, are not like "angels visits, few and far between," but dot his whole progress from his first entrance upon the stage of manhood. To this fact, not only famishing Ireland, but the whole country around him bear witness. Ask the inhabitants of Centre county, who has established their churches; who has aided in settling her pastors; who has contributed to the dissemination of intelligence among her youth; who has been one of the foremost and most conspicuous in the benevolent enterprizes of the day? and there will be but one response—General Irvin is the man, who has furnished his substance for these objects, without stint and without reward. He has not been a standing stipendiary at the door of the treasury, to consume the hard earned substance of the "toiling millions." He has been, and still is a contributor to the general fund, out of which his competitor has drawn his livelihood to the tune of $150 *per day for five days* services as clerk of the House of Representatives during the session of 1842. The benevolence of Mr. Shunk in appropriating $71,000 of the hard earned money of the people to his exclusive use, *within the last twenty five years*, when contrasted with that of Gen. Irvin, can be easily and no doubt will be thoroughly appreciated by his constituents next October. But as we were saying, the benevolence of Gen Irvin is not confined to home charities. It is wide-spread, heart-felt and deep, disinterested and continuous.

Not only his immediate neighbors and "kinsfolk according to the flesh," receive the evidence of his open hand; but the interests of others "far off" feel its animating and cheering influence.

About a year ago, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, a Presbyterian missionary to China, returned to his country after a lengthy absence, bringing with him a native youth for the purpose of being educated and instructed in the learning and religion of the Christian, that he might be qualified to return to his native land—qualified to disseminate truth and cultivate science among the "far off isles of the sea" The youth was without friends, and without funds. No one seemed ready or willing to undertake the expense of his education. Application was made to *Gen. Irvin.* The appeal was not in vain.—Suffice it to say, the young man is now a pupil, at Gen. Irvin's sole expense, at Lafayette College in this State, where it is expected he will continue for a period of not less than five years, until he shall have acquired a thorough English education. Facts like the above are numerous, and require no iteration, among those who know Gen. Irvin. They are only now adverted to, for the purpose of dispelling the malignant slanders, which are circulated by his political opponents, to injure him, in those districts of the commonwealth, where his private benevolence is not as well understood.—*Har. Telegraph.*

Gen. Taylor on the Battle Field.

In the speech delivered by Col. Jefferson Davis, in New Orleans, on the occasion of the reception there of the volunteers from General Taylor's camp, he said that Gen. Taylor had shown himself the distinguished soldier of the age, yet he was equally remarkable for his kindness of heart and simplicity of habits, his strong judgment and excellent sense. He alluded to the fact that Gen Taylor had shared the humblest soldier's fortune in the campaign; that he had in every thing identified himself with his troops. He alluded to that hour of the battle of Buena Vista, when the day seemed, if not lost, to be going against our arms—when Gen. Taylor, amidst the thickest of the iron hail, rode upon the plateau, and calmly surveyed the scene. Vast as were the consequences of that hour, he appeared to fear no danger, expect no harm. From that moment (said Col. Davis) the volunteers felt assured of victory. The presence of that old man inspired a courage that could not be overcome; and not a soldier present, said he, (pointing to the regiment before him,) but felt then willing to die rather than to yield an inch.

It was not (continued Col. Davis) alone on the battle field that we learned to love General Taylor. The excitement of the carnage over, the same soul that could remain unmoved when his friends were falling like leaves around him, who could look unblanched upon the front of the thundering artillery, became the poor soldier's most sympathising friend, and the eye so stern in battle was as mild as the tender-hearted matron's.

☞There are now 76 places of worship in Cincinnati, being an increase of 33 since 1840.

What are we Fighting for?

This guilty Administration, says the Cleveland Herald, must be made to meet this question fairly, and to give to it a plain unequivocal answer. The patriotic young men of the land, reposing a generous confidence in the wisdom, prudence, and patriotism of their Government, with the most cheerful alacrity responded to its call for help, and are now freely pouring out their life's blood in a foreign land beneath the fervor of a tropical sun; but the nation, and every man in the nation, has a right to demand of the Government the fullest, freest, most explicit statement of the end and object of all this. What great and lasting good are we to gain by this immense outlay of treasure, this prodigal, fiendish effusion of blood? We wish to know, in just so many words, the precise point for which we are fighting, in order that we may take our bearings from time to time, calculate our progress, and determine the probable time when we may expect to gain that point. The armies of the people are struggling in the dark against the pestilence and the sword, and now they are looking back to their Government with the most anxious solicitude, and asking how long they are to be kept there, or until what object is accomplished. The Administration asked that the war might be "vigorously prosecuted." Do not the rough visages of the returning troops, their bright honors, and the present positions of Generals Taylor and Scott, prove that this has been done? But where is our promised peace? Further, much further, removed than ever! The war has been "vigorously prosecuted," and we have reached only the wasting, hopeless, endless, guerilla mode of war!

What are we fighting for? Does Mexico owe us a certain amount of dollars and cents? She has offered to pay it, and has actually paid into the United States Treasury, an amount of specie which, if converted into her own Treasury notes, as by the stipulations of the Convention of 1839, she had a right to do, would have been more than sufficient to liquidate our entire claim Intestine commotion alone prevented her paying every dollar. Was it then necessary that we should open upon her a hundred batteries, lay waste her fields, destroy her cities, slaughter her citizens, suspend all her productive resources in the prosecution of our claim? Was it not certain that this must inevitably increase our embarrassment, and render her still less able to pay? Would we expect to compel a man to work by severing his limbs from his body? Yet this is the insane policy of the Administration towards Mexico.

We can discover no possible good that can grow out of a further prosecution of the war, but only evil, and that continually. It cannot be that Mr. Polk is still ambitious for military renown, for all the laurels of the war are with universal acclaim given to others; and all that accrues to him is lasting odium and disgrace. He has already ceased to pant for the succession, and is moodily awaiting the hour when the nation's choice shall "push him from his stool" into forgetfulness more profound than was ever dreamed of in his former seclusion.—As to the territorial acquisition, there is but one sentiment throughout the land, and that is resolutely averse to it. Let the war close when it may, it is certain that a further dismemberment of Mexico for the extension of slavery cannot take place.

We are fighting then for nothing, absolutely *nothing*, save it be for the gratification of a brutal lust for war: a passion which, if it exists, we are persuaded is confined to the corrupt political bankrupts at the capital. Let the war then cease—now, and without another blow.—Let our armies be withdrawn, and soon tranquil peace shall reign throughout our borders, and our domestic prosperity shall be enjoyed undisturbed by a consciousness of outrage and violence inflicted upon a weak and distracted sister Republic.

The Frey Estate.

At the late session of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, it was decided in the great case of Frey's estate, that the act of 1816 divesting the trustees under the will and act of 1830, and placing the funds in the hands of the Lutheran Church, is unconstitutional. The property in dispute is at Middletown, in Dauphin county.—The opinion of the Court was delivered by Justice Coulter, and is pronounced to be one of the ablest and most eloquent ever delivered from the bench of the Supreme Court.

☞A meeting of a portion of the locofoco party was held at Harrisburg on Saturday week, at which Gen. Taylor was nominated for the Presidency. Gen Cameron, (U. S. Senator,) Mr. Peacock, (Post-master,) John M. Read, and Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, and other leading locofocos, took part in the meeting.—The State Printer at Harrisburg does not appear to be pleased with the movement.

☞The City of New York actually pays more for sweeping her streets annually than Connecticut does for the support of her State government—the amount being $200,000.

The Fortunes of War.—Out of *nineteen* brothers named McClellan residing in Kentucky, fifteen joined the Kentucky regiment, and were in the battle of Palo Alto, 8th of May, 1846. Three of them held the offices of first, second and third Lieutenants. At the first round the Captain of their company was shot, and the command devolved on the first Lieutenant. On the fourth fire, by the bursting of one shell three of the brothers were killed and three wounded. Among the latter was the first Lieutenant, who lost a leg and received seven wounds, one from a sabre and the others from balls.

At a recent meeting in Cork, in connexion with the existing distress, it was stated that the very Rev. Theobald Mathew has, for some time past, been feeding 2,500 poor persons every day.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The N. O. Times of the 23d ult. says: "Letters were received in town yesterday from the city of Mexico, under date of the 2d inst., mentioning that Santa Anna had withdrawn his late letter of resignation, *under the apprehension that it would be accepted.* This only goes to show the extent to which sincerity forms a portion of this redoubtable hero, who is continually boasting of his *amor de la patria*, and of his readiness to lay down his life and immolate himself as a victim for his country's welfare. The capital is represented as being in a state of complete confusion and anarchy; and, as the letters do not mention that any steps have been taken to fortify the city against the approach of our troops, we presume that Gen. Scott will find the Halls of the Montezumas an easy conquest."

Vera Cruz and Jalapa Hospitals.—The Bulletin has received a letter from an officer in the army who has but recently arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz. He gives a gloomy picture of the state of the hospitals at Vera Cruz and Jalapa. He states that on the morning he left Vera Cruz, (June 1st,) there were buried from the hospitals of that city 48 men; and of 1800 sick in those hospitals he did not believe 200 would come out alive. At Jalapa there were about 900 in the hospitals. He adds that the Cameron Guards is the strongest company in Mexico; and they have lost but two men, by death, since they have been mustered into service.

29,218 immigrants have reached Quebec and Montreal, up to the 21st ult. Several hundred of the thousands in hospital at these cities, are yet sick of the ship fever, and many are dying daily.

☞Operations have again been resumed at the Mount Savage Iron Works near Cumberland, Md.

Mahogany is becoming so cheap in England that ship builders are using it instead of teak wood. The reduction in price is caused by the extensive use of other woods, as black walnut, oak, &c., in the manufacture of cabinet ware.

Mr. Polk, in his speech at the Baltimore Exchange, declared his intention not to be a candidate for re-election under any circumstances, and that he was desirous of retiring to private life.

V. B. Palmer, Esq. N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "Adams Sentinel," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	- -	6 25 to	6 37
Wheat,	- -	1 25 to	1 28
Rye,	- -	90 to	92
Corn,	- -	83 to	85
Oats,	- -	45 to	50
Beef Cattle,	- -	6 25 to	8 00

MARRIED,

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. A. Berg, Mr. John Hearbelly, to Miss Justina Williams—both of East Berlin.

DIED,

At Columbus, Miss., on the 9th ult., Mrs. Rebecca Decherd, wife of Mr. Jonathan Decherd, and daughter of Mr. John H. Hoffman, deceased, of this county, aged 35 years.

On Thursday last, in Abbottstown, F. W. Koehler, Esq., Editor of the Abbottstown Intelligencer, aged about 50 years.

PEACE! PEACE! PEACE!

Economy is Wealth!

COBEAN AND KING

HAVE just received from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, a new and handsome assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

of various qualities and the most fashionable style of make, the stock consisting of Coats, Pants and Vests, for gentlemen and boys' wear. Also, now opening a large assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every variety of size and description. In offering our stock of goods to the public, we deem it unnecessary to make a call for "more men," or raise the cry of "war," for the purpose of drawing attention, but would respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally, that by giving us a call, at the *North-west corner of the Square, (Smith's corner,)* we will sell goods as cheap as the cheapest, having purchased them entirely for cash. Deeming it useless to enumerate the articles, we cut the matter short, by saying our supply is full, and all we ask is a call to fit and please.

Also—constantly on hand, a large stock of

BAR IRON,

hammered and rolled, STEEL of all kinds, Strap and Round Iron, all sizes, Nails and Horseshoes,

Hardware, Cedarware, &c.,

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE AND FULL STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

☞Also, at all times, will be found a full supply of the best

Family Flour, Feed, &c. &c.

Gettysburg, July 5. 3t

The Phrenological Bust,

Price $1.25, approved by Fowler & Wells, designed especially for learners, showing the exact location of all the Organs of the Brain, fully developed, which will enable every one to study the science without an instructor—the most simple yet the most perfect ever invented, with all the Phrenological and Physiological Books, published by Fowler & Wells—for sale by KELLER KURTZ—opposite the Bank.

July 5.

Good News! Good News!

ANOTHER supply of the Genuine MALLISTER'S OINTMENT has arrived and can now be had at the Drug Store of

S. S. FORNEY, *Agent.*

Gettysburg, July 5.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1847.

B
Brough Amos
Boswell Breon
Brooks Benjamin H.
Brown Wm. Dr.
Bradly W. C.
Baily T. W.
Boyer Susanna
Barry Mary Miss
Bair Polly
C
Culp Frederick
Craumer John
Clark J. M. 2
Curry John A.
Cullings Mathias
D
Devol F. Capt.
Delivan William A.
Duffield J. R.
E
Elits P. J.
Eshelman Joseph
F
Fell Frederick S.
Forbes John
Fahl Henry
G
Groop John or Hummelbaugh Jacob
Groff George
Galaugher W.
Gardiner J. & J.
H
Harbaugh S. & W.
Horner Emily W. Miss
Horner Alexander L.
Hossler Christian 2
Harman David
Huff Rachel Miss
Heck John
Humphrey Rachel R.
Houghtelin Cornelius
Hamill G. A.
Hopke Wilhelmina Miss
Haines Jacob
Hanes John
J
Johnson Wm 2
Jones Elizabeth J.
K
Kimes John
Krahl Isaac or Jesse
Korndaffer Geo. W.
L
Leiber Sebastian
Long Edwin
M
Meebons Teresa Mrs.
Miller Thomas
Macley Henry
M'Clainey Maria Mrs. 2
Miller Samuel
Marks Charlotte Mrs.
M'Fadden Dennis
M'Elroy David
M'Elhaney Jane Mrs.
Martin Thomas
Marchant J. G.
Murdock Elizabeth Miss
M'Cleve Madison
N
Newcomer Anna Miss
R
Reily Mary Miss
Reeder S. 2
Rex William
Rath Ferdinand
Reck Mary S.
S.
Seyler W. B.
Shields Maxwell
Sloneker Mary Miss
Smith J. W. 2
Stoner Christian 2
Slagle E. Mrs.
Smith W. A.
Stevens T.
Steinour David
Stockslager Jacob
Sloneker David
Studybaker Peter
Stonesifer Daniel
Sweney David
Stultz Nicholas
Stockslager Frederick
Sowers John
T
Topper Widow
Thompson Walter
V
Vanorsdel William 2
W
Wilson Jas H.
Wright James W.
Warner William
Weiser Rev. R.
Walter George

German Letter.

Forster Frederick

C. N. BERLUCHY, *P. M.*

July 5. 1t

Books! Books!

Graham's Magazine, for July, 25 cents.
Godey's Lady's Book, " 25 cents.
Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena—by Montholon.
Napoleon and his Marshals—by Headley.
Washington and his Generals—by Headley.
Pictorial New York Sun, Brother Jonathan, and Saturday Courier—each 12½ cents.
LITHOGRAPHS, a variety—besides a general assortment of STATIONERY, also all the late publications of the day—for sale by

KELLER KURTZ.

July 5.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a Partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.

☞Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank and Public Offices, where one of the firm may at all times be found, and where communications will receive prompt attendance.

JAMES COOPER,
R. G. M'CREARY.

June 21. 6m

HANCE'S Compound Syrup of Horehound—for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the lungs or neglected cold.

Take Time by the forelock, is a piece of advice which is suitable to all seasons, and applicable to all purposes; though there is no instance in which this piece of advice is more valuable, than to persons who have a cough or cold, for if they neglect what may appear to them very trifling in the beginning, it may lead to inflammation of the lungs, and finally Consumption. To all who have a cough, we would say, procure a bottle of Hance's Compound Syrup of Horehound. The medicine is pleasant to take and it may save you years of suffering.

Price 50 cts. per bottle, or 6 bottles for $2 50.

For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st., and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore.

☞The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buehler, and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the Firm of *BOWERS & LIST*, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Lime Burning will hereafter be continued by JOHN LIST. All persons having claims, or owing the Partnership heretofore, will settle their accounts with John List. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to be encouraged by strict attention and giving satisfaction to all.

CHRISTIAN BOWERS,
JOHN LIST.

June 21, 1847. (28) 3t

The Pamphlet Laws

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this office, and are ready for distribution to those authorized to receive them.

A. B. KURTZ, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, June 14. 3t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be offered at public outcry, upon the premises,

On Wednesday the 14th of July next,

the REAL ESTATE of Thomas Wright, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, consisting of a

FARM,

situate in said township, adjoining lands of Alfred Harman, Solomon Starner, and others, containing

110 ACRES,

more or less, one-third upland and partly timbered, the balance good arable land, with a proportion of Meadow and bottom.

The improvements are a double

Log Dwelling House,

Spring House, a double Log Barn, with sheds attached, and there is a never failing spring of water near the house, and a sound and thriving Orchard on the place.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day. Attendance given and terms made known by

HANSON T. WRIGHT, *Adm'r.*
By the Court,
Wm. S. Hamilton, *Clerk.*

June 11.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.

MONTEREY, Mexico, May 30, 1847.

When I wrote you last we were all full of the expedition to San Luis, and active preparations were making for a march at an early period, but now every thing is knocked in the head. Seven of the ten regiments have received orders to repair to Vera Cruz and join General Scott, which completely strips Gen. Taylor of the troops now at the Brazos, who were to form part of his force, and leaves him utterly powerless.

It would be merely useless to attempt an advance into the interior with less than six thousand men, and it would require at least two thousand to keep open the line of communication from Saltillo to the Brazos. If this last order is complied with, as it must be of course, Gen. Taylor's whole force will consist of the Virginia, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Mississippi regiments, six companies of regular artillery, one regiment of dragoons, one regiment of Texas horse, and say, one battalion of volunteer cavalry, composed of re-enlisted volunteers.—These will scarcely number 5,000 all told, and to leave garrison forces will reduce the column to 3,000. With this force it would be quixotic to attempt to move, and you are well aware that it is a matter of great uncertainty when a sufficient number of troops can arrive at the Brazos. Thus Gen. Taylor is prevented from bringing an arduous, hard-fought campaign to a brilliant termination.

The abandonment of the San Luis expedition is the topic of conversation and a cause of universal regret. I believe Gen. Taylor freely admits the necessity of Gen. Scott's having more troops and speedily, and can only regret that a sufficient number of troops have not been forwarded.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

The steamer James L. Day has brought to New Orleans one day's later accounts from Vera Cruz, being to the afternoon of the 16th June.

The most important part of her intelligence, as we learn from the *Delta*, is the flatering prospect of peace which is presented by a verbal report, that, before the steamer sailed, information had been received at Vera Cruz that Generals Scott and Worth, with the main body of the army, had advanced as far as Rio Frio without opposition, and were met at that place by a deputation from the capital with propositions for peace. The tenor of these propositions were not known, but they were of such a nature that General Scott refused to accept them, and was determined to push on his forces to the capital. It was supposed, however, from the deep anxiety felt by the new government to stay the march of our forces on the capital, that further concessions would be made to Gen. Scott before he took up his line of march from Rio Frio.

Tampico has been threatened with an attack from the Mexicans, who were reported to be about 1,500 strong in the vicinity of the city.

On the night of the 12th June, a demonstration was made by the Mexicans in Tampico to rise. The American authorities, however, had timely information of the contemplated movement, and to suppress it, if attempted, called out the troops, who lay on their arms all night. There was then no demonstration of revolt made.

On the 15th June, a party of Mexican lancers attacked the outposts at Tampico and drove the sentinels into the city. On the 16th a party of rancheros attacked the pilot station, and were greeted by a discharge from half a dozen muskets, when they retreated.

Official Despatches from the Army.

The Washington Union of Tuesday states that despatches were received on Saturday night, by the War Office, from Gen. Scott's camp. Several of the soldiers were sick in the hospitals of Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Perote, and Puebla; but with the reinforcements that were *en route* from Vera Cruz, he would have troops sufficient, by the 22d, to march to the capital, perhaps without any serious opposition. He had ordered all of our troops to evacuate Jalapa, in order to strengthen his active army. The last accounts by the steamer James L. Day, are from Vera Cruz to the evening of the 16th June, which state that General Scott had advanced to Rio Frio, where a despatch is said to have met him with a proposition for peace. If this last report be true, it is probable that he will remain at Rio Frio, and not forthwith march to the capital, but, according to the intimation in his own despatches, wait till about the 22d, both to give himself the opportunity of receiving reinforcements, and to allow the Mexicans more time to negotiate with the better grace.

Among the papers that were received on Saturday from Gen. Scott, is the following interesting letter from Gen. Worth, which we lay before our readers:

HEADQUARTERS, Puebla, May 15, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for information of the general-in-chief, that the forces under my command, including the brigade of Major General Quitman, (for which purpose I had shortened the marches of the leading brigades the two previous days,) I found my position suddenly menaced, at 8 o'clock, A. M., by a large body of cavalry. This force approached somewhat stealthily by a road on our right, unknown to us. A rapid examination, as it unmasked itself, exhibited, as was supposed, some 2,000, but, from accurate information obtained here, 3,000 cavalry of the line, unsupported either by infantry or artillery, and moving a mile on our right and toward the rear, led to the conclusion that it was a *ruse* to attract attention in that quarter, while the real attack was to be looked for on the high road in front, or a movement on Gen. Quitman, who might have been supposed the usual day's march in the rear. It was presently reported that a heavy column was actually approaching on the main road. Thus it became necessary, while directing a portion of the force against the visible enemy, to guard our large train, reserve ammunition, &c., packed in the square, against the invisible.

The 2d artillery, with a section of Duncan's battery, under the brigade commander, Col. Garland, the 6th infantry, under Major Bonneville, with Steptoe's battery, was promptly moved, and so directed as to take the enemy in the flank. The head of his column having now reached a point opposite to the centre of the town, and distant about half a mile, the batteries soon opened a rapid and effective fire. After some twenty-five rounds, the entire column broke without attempting a charge or firing a shot, and hastily fled up the sides of the convenient hills. Only one company of infantry (of the 6th) was enabled, from distance, to deliver its fire. The broken column was seen to re-unite and resume its march in the direction of Gen. Quitman's approach. The 2d artillery and 8th infantry, with two sections of the light batteries, was put in its track, when the enemy again swerved to the left, and disappeared in the hills. Two miles distant, Gen. Quitman was met by the last named detachment. He had already discovered the enemy, of whose proximity the firing had admonished him, and promptly taken his order of battle. The discomfited enemy reached Puebla late at night, and evacuated the place at 4 in the morning. We took some prisoners, and found a few dead. The enemy acknowledges a loss of 89 killed and wounded. General Santa Anna conducted the enterprise.—Enclosed, marked A, is a copy of a communication addressed, on the 12th, to the authorities of Puebla. Again, marked C, on the 14th, with reply to the latter, marked D: also copy of circular, dated 9th, addressed to the commanders of corps, to regulate their conduct in certain contingencies on the march.

It is understood the force which retired from the city the day before yesterday, and to-day, is to take post at Puente des Tesmaluca, distant 12 leagues on the road to the capital, where it is proposed to fortify. Our reception was respectfully and coldly courteous, but without the slightest cordiality. Incessant occupation has not allowed me a moment to look into the resources in way of supply; but Mr. —— says, breadstuff will be had in abundance, less of beef, and perhaps a liberal quantity of small rations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. J. WORTH,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

Capt. Scott, A. A. A. G., headquarters of the army, Jalapa.

[The papers referred to by General Worth were communicated with his despatch.]

We have very little doubt that Gen. Scott is by this time in the capital, unless some definite propositions for peace have been made by the Mexican Government.

A Military Execution.—As the train came down from Monterey that brought us news from that place up to the 31st May, the guard arrested at Ceralvo a Mexican who had become notorious for his daring thefts and murders. Upon being examined, enough was elicited to order his immediate execution. The condemned, up to the moment of his sentence, maintained a dogged silence. When he found that his hour had come, he grew quite loquacious, and taking out his flint and steel, he lit a cigaretto, and, coolly puffing it, he walked out into the plaza to submit to his fate. Six soldiers were selected as executioners. The Mexican was first turned from the platoon, but he resolutely objected, and wished to look death in the face. With an eye unblanched he saw the deadly weapons raised, remarking that he had only one life to lose while he had taken forty. In another instant he sprang forward a corpse, one ball penetrating his head, three others his body. Upon examination of the papers found on the dead body, it was discovered that the brother of the notorious Canales was the victim just executed.—*N. O. National.*

The Mexican war is truly Haman's gallows, destined to hang its inventors. Instead of a trap for the Whigs, as designed by the managers at Washington, it is the means of hastening and rendering certain the downfall of the party that needlessly produced it. It is likely not only to give us a Whig President, and secure Whig ascendency in the Union for a long time to come; but it promises to give us several States heretofore hopelessly wedded to locofocoism.—Among these is Missouri, so long under the sway of Col. Benton. There the Whigs are about to bring out as a candidate for Governor, Col. Doniphan, the Hero of Sacramento, a true and sterling Whig, who, it is said, will sweep the State by an immense majority. Thus, good comes out of evil, and a righteous retribution falls upon those who have wickedly produced a war which even Col. Benton has declared might and should have been avoided.

Wilkinson, who poisoned the wedding party in Texas, not long since, has been hanged in due form by the people under the Lynch code.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY.

A Letter Defining his Position.

The following letter has been received from Gen Taylor, by James W. Taylor, Esq., editor and publisher of the Cincinnati Signal:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp near Monterey, May 18, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with the enclosure of your editorial, extracted from the "Signal" of the 13th April.

At this time, my public duties command so fully my attention, that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by its courtesy, and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes; neither, indeed, have I the time, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter into the few and most general subjects of public policy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discussion in any manner.

From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an officer of the army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done to all who have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connexion, that my services are ever at the will and call of the country, and that I am not prepared to say I shall refuse if the country calls me to the Presidential office, but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the people at large, and void of the slightest agency of my own.

For the high honor and responsibilities of such an office, I take this occasion to say, that I have not the slightest aspiration; a much more tranquil and satisfactory life, after the termination of my present duties, awaits me, I trust, in the society of my family and particular friends, and in the occupation most congenial to my wishes. In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes.

With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial.

With many wishes for your prosperity in life, and great usefulness in the sphere in which your talents and exertions are embarked, I beg to acknowledge myself most truly and respectfully your obedient servant,

Z TAYLOR, Maj General U. S. Army.
Jas. W. Taylor, Esq., Cincinnati, O.

From the New Orleans Delta.

An Editor Sold to the Mexicans.—Yesterday a good looking typo who belonged to the 1st Indiana regiment, related to us the following incident: Some time ago, Mr. Coridon Donnovan, now in this city, the former editor of the Wabash Standard, published at Lafayette, Indiana, was clerking it in a steamer on the Rio Grande. One day, while the boat was taking in wood, our editor, with a couple of friends, went on shore for the purpose of shooting armadilloes, or any other Mexican game they might meet with. When but a short distance from the boat they were surrounded and captured by some 30 armed Mexicans.

One of these fellows, who could speak a little English, found out that the unfortunate editor was a printer by profession, and immediately seized him as a precious prize. Knowing his value he set a price upon his head, and he was finally knocked down for the sum of $350.—Good Heavens! that an editor should be sold so low! The poor fellow was marched off to Valladolid, the capital of Michoacan, and sent into a Mexican printing office in that lovely city, to set up villainous Mexican type. After working some time he succeeded in making his escape, and just before the battle of Cerro Gordo, he managed to fall in with Gen. Scott's army, when he was quite "at home." Who will have the temerity to say after this that "editors are not bought and sold?"

Sale of the late Residence of Joseph Bonaparte.—The beautiful grounds and mansion belonging to the estate of the late Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, at Bordentown, N. Jersey, were on Saturday last sold at auction for the sum of $30,500. Mr. Thos. Richards, of Philadelphia, was the purchaser. It is said that the buildings alone cost over $60,000. A letter in the Newark Advertiser says: "The paintings, sculpture, furniture, &c., sold at much lower rates than I had anticipated; some articles being sold for half their value. The paintings brought from $10 to $1,105. Two lions and a fawn, by Reubens, sold for the largest sum. 'Nativity of our Saviour,' by Raphael Moengs, brought $1,000; the portrait of a dog, by Hackerts, brought $210. The picture of Napoleon crossing the Alps, by David, the proprietors refused to put up unless the sum of $6,000 was bid for it. As no person present was willing to bid that sum it was passed, and will be sent to Europe.

Foreign Missions.—A letter from Dr. Judson, dated Rangoon, March 2, 1847, states that the house in Maulmain, in which his effects were left, had been set on fire and burned to ashes. His clothes and his wife's, all their American presents, and every article of value, were consumed. He is allowed to remain in Rangoon, in the character of a minister of a foreign religion, but is strictly prohibited from making proselytes. The succession of the late King's son has produced no change for the better.

WESTERN INTELLIGENCE.

Sad News from the Plains—Capture of a Wagon Train—Murder of Teamsters.

A gentleman arrived at St. Louis on the evening of the 21st ult., from Westport, who informs the editors of the Reville, that just before his departure, a Delaware Indian had arrived from the Plains, giving an account of a wholesale murder of teamsters, by a combined force of Arrapahoes, Camanches and Pawnees. The Indian is a son of Nacomi, the principal chief of the Delawares, and is generally considered a man of veracity.—He was found a prisoner at Taos, when Col. Price took that place, and was liberated.

His story is, that having started homeward, he fell in with a large body of Indians, of the tribes mentioned, on the Arkansas. They made him prisoner, and only spared his life on the condition that he would join them against the whites.—He sets their number down at two hundred fires, which would make the total number of the force about 1,000 men.

Near Walnut creek, he states, this formidable party met and attacked a train of about thirty wagons, drawn by mule teams, and accompanied only by the drivers and eight or ten horsemen.—The Indians surrounded them, and charging suddenly, drove the teamsters from their saddles and massacred every man of the party! The wagons were loaded with government stores, which, with the mules, the Indians appropriated to their own use.

The day succeeding this massacre, young Nacomi was permitted to depart, having been presented with a fine large American mule. This animal bears the mark "U. S.," and has been recognized as one of those belonging to a government train which left Fort Leavenworth a few weeks since.

We further learn that the Delawares are preparing to send a war party against the Osages. The latter tribe have recently taken three Delaware scalps.—The Indian who gave the information respecting the murder of the teamsters, says there were a few Osages among the murderers.

Col. Doniphan and Col. Xenophon.—The New York Post compares Colonel Doniphan's expedition from Missouri through New Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande, with the famous expedition of the five hundred Greeks under the renowned leader of nearly similar name, Col. Xenophon. The last has become classic because it was told in so charming a manner by Xenophon, and all Doniphan has to do is to write as perfect a history of his expedition to make it be read with admiration two thousand years hence. The Greeks were led from near Babylon through Armenia to the Black Sea, and thence to Chrysopolis, three thousand four hundred and sixty-five English miles. It was accomplished in fifteen months, and a large part of it through an unknown, mountainous, and hostile country, and in an inclement season, the Greeks losing every thing except their lives and arms. Doniphan and the Missourians travelled over six thousand miles in twelve months, neither receiving supplies nor money, but living exclusively on the country through which they passed, and supplied themselves with powder and balls by capturing them from the enemy. They fought three battles, in each of which they were victorious, over greatly superior numbers. These are the two most remarkable expeditions that have ever occurred.

A Good Joke.—A correspondent of the Trenton Gazette states that, on the arrival of the President at Philadelphia, the "supes" of Arch-street Theatre, not wishing to be outdone by their neighbors, threw to the breeze one of the famous flags used in 1844, with the following inscription in the tallest kind of letters, "*Polk, Dallas, Shunk and the Tariff of '42;*" whereupon rose a shout which would have done honor to the *unterrified* of that eventful year. So matters stood for about an hour, when some of the older boys suggested an improvement by *cutting off the Tariff;* thus making, unwittingly, more of the history of Mr. Polk's intrigue for office and of his Administration, than either the young or the old boys intended.

"He is a Man!"—Our neighborhood has been so thoroughly drained of wheat that it has been somewhat difficult to find enough for home consumption of late. A week or two ago a farmer of our neighborhood, in view of the foregoing circumstances, and when all others held their wheat at from $1.75 to $2, placed a lot of wheat in R. H. Smith's mill, in this village, expressly to accommodate the mechanics and poor of the neighborhood, giving directions to the miller not to charge over $1.50 per bushel, nor to let any *one person* have more than *two* or *three* bushels for their own use.—*Perry (N. Y.) Democrat.*

A Maryland Hero.—We find in the Cincinnati Commercial a notice of one who may be truly termed "the oldest inhabitant:"

"There is now living one half mile above the toll-gate, Fulton, an old Revolutionary soldier named Benjamin Yeats. He was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1736, and is therefore 111 years old. He was in the battles of Yorktown, Paoli, Brandywine, and several others. He was present at the taking of Cornwallis. At Yorktown he was wounded in the hip by a shell.—This wound is now troublesome; otherwise, the old veteran's health is good.—He can see to read, and walks out daily. He is active—exceedingly so for a man of his advanced age."

The St. Joseph's, Missouri, Gazette, of the 11th ult. says—

Four hundred and thirty-three wagons passed through Independence this spring, destined for Oregon and California.—The number that have passed through this place added to the above will increase the number to upwards of 1300 wagons, now on their way to Oregon. Averaging five persons to each wagon, you have 6,500 persons, large and small, now on their way to Oregon and California.

We heard yesterday that near five hundred Mormons had left their encampment at the Bluffs, with the intention of settling in and near this place.

A Mail Carrier.—In passing last week, by steamboat, up Trade Haven, from the Choptank river to Easton, we noticed quite a remarkable instance of canine sagacity and usefulness. On a point that stretched out into the river, within two hundred yards of where the boat passed, a brown dog, apparently of the *setter* breed, with a small pup by his side, were standing in the water's edge. When the boat came abreast the captain threw a bag overboard, and the dog plunged in, and before we had passed out of sight caught it and carried it out on the shore. Upon inquiry we learned that it was a neighborhood mail, which the dog attended to carrying regularly as the boat passed. It is secured in a water proof bag. The pup is put there as an apprentice, to learn the art and mystery of mail-carrying from its sagacious companion.—*Elkton Whig.*

Singular Circumstance.—There is a man now living in Kingston, (R. I.) who, two years ago, was thrown from a hand car on the Stonington Railroad, by which the lower part of his back, in the neighborhood of the hips, was broken or seriously injured. That part of his body which is below the injured part has been, since the accident, totally devoid of sensation. Previous to the accident he weighed 180 pounds; he now weighs but 70. He was engaged to be married previous to receiving his injuries, and since then the young lady in question has carefully tended him.—Though thus reduced, he seems to enjoy himself, and is much pleased to have any one call and converse with him.—*Boston Journal.*

Chicago, Illinois.—The New York Courier has an article descriptive of Chicago, the city in Illinois at which the River and Harbor Convention is to assemble on the 5th of July. In the opening of its article the Courier says: "Chicago is now a large city. At the close of the Black Hawk war, not more than 14 years ago, the site now covered by a city of many thousand inhabitants, and with all the arts and elegancies, the substance and the comforts of long civilization and settlements—was a frontier military out-post, which had no habitation without its pickets, and few or none but for the accommodation of a small garrison within."

Starvation.—We learn that Captain Sturgis boarded three schooners from Nova Scotia yesterday, each having a number of passengers on board, men, women and children, and not a particle of bread in either vessel. He supplied them with sufficient for their immediate wants, and they passed onward on their way into the harbor.—*Bost. Post, June 25.*

A vessel arrived at Boston on Friday morning from Liverpool, with 190 immigrants, all of whom were in a most destitute condition. The consignees refused to give bonds that these people should not become chargeable to the State, and the vessel will therefore be compelled to proceed to Halifax or some other Provincial port.

"Polk and his Generals."—The Vicksburg Whig says this new work will shortly appear. The principal "Generals" sketched are Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Thomas Hart Benton, and Gideon Pillow. The Whig predicts for it an immense—*run!*

The Hollidaysburg (Pa.) Standard of the 23d, says: The tide of emigration is still rolling on—increasing instead of diminishing. Not a day passes but two or three boat loads arrive. Our floating population is sometimes over a thousand, without the up town people knowing it. The basin on Monday presented the appearance of a well populated village.

Colonization in Africa.—A Quaker lady in Wilmington, Del., has contributed to the above good cause, three hundred and twenty-five dollars, from profits realized by the sale of court-plaster, made by her own hands. She has now a stock on hand sufficient to make up (with the above amount) four hundred dollars, which she has appropriated to the same purpose.

One of the Westmoreland, Pa., volunteers lately returned from Mexico with a trophy of victory in the shape of a live Mexican wife, with black eyes, long flowing black hair, &c.

The Sabbath.—To a good man every day is a Sabbath, because every day is "the Lord's day." To a bad man no day is good—his heart being evil, rules his mind and actions.

This is the language of one who would argue away "Sabbaths and sanctuary seasons." The argument may be answered in kind. "The whole house is Father's, every room in it is; why, then, should we have any particular room devoted to him? Let us all acknowledge that the whole premises are his, but let us use every part for ourselves.—*U. S. Gaz.*

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

It seems to us that there are some things contained in the intelligence received by the steamship *Cambria* from Europe, which deserve the reflection and consideration of all who desire to promote the Industrial Interests of our own country. The market which Famine has opened to the agricultural productions of the United States abroad, should be scanned in order to test its real value, and the effect which it will have, not merely on the prices of food at home, but on the stability and regularity of those prices. Speculative excitement, and the rapid expansions and revulsions which it creates, are injurious and greatly to be deprecated in all cases, but most especially so when they affect the daily provisions of all classes of the community, and render impossible any thing like an accurate previous estimate of the expenses of living. Under such circumstances, the poor and laboring people are placed at the mercy of gambling operations in the staff of life; and as the rates of wages will not shift as rapidly as the prices in the Produce market, they must inevitably be the sufferers by such a state of things. It is equally injurious to the Farmers—what they want is a market as nearly as possible steady and equable, at the same time that it affords them an adequate recompense for the fruit of their fields; but one that is continually shifting and changing—

"To one thing constant never"—

up to-day and down to-morrow, deprives them of any thing like certainty in their transactions, and must keep them ever in suspense as to when they should sell, and the prices which they will be able to realize on any particular day. Now what does this foreign market for breadstuffs show? Ever shifting vacillation. When the steamship *Hibernia*, which preceded the *Cambria*, came in, prices had advanced and were rising in the European marts. Of course, they went up here; and Flour, Meal and Grain attained such inordinate rates that a general complaint from mechanics and laborers arose, and the friends of the Tariff of 1846, who had been boasting that it was the cause of the increased value of produce, began to haul in their horns and disclaim the results of their own assertions with all their might. Dealers confidently expected that this rise in the market would continue, and that the next arrival would enable them to realize large profits on their stocks. But the *Cambria* came—and what was the intelligence she brought? A heavy fall in the market, caused by the prospect of a plentiful harvest in Europe. Every thing went down "by the run" here: flour fell from $1,50 to $2 a barrel, and other farinaceous articles in like proportion; and we see it stated that several houses in the Cities, who anticipated rich profits, became utterly insolvent, leaving in some instances their country customers in the lurch. Some still assert that prices will again advance in England, and we are by no means sure that they will not, but see the irreparable mischief that has been already done, and even were such expectations realized, who can rely upon a market so fickle and fluctuating? These changes all took place in fifteen days; and similar alternations may occur semi-monthly ever hereafter, just as speculators may be enabled to get up favorable or unfavorable indications, real of feigned, to promote their purposes. This is the nature of the Foreign market, so much boasted of by the advocates of Free Trade—variable, uncertain and dangerous—which is now for a time—and it is very evident that the Europeans are determined to make it as short as possible—opened to our breadstuffs by the scarcity and famine which reign in the Old World.

It is also worthy of note that the *Cambria* brings intelligence that largely increased orders have gone over from this country to England for manufactured articles, and for Iron. These will of course come into competition with the products of our own looms and spindles—our Furnaces, Forges and Foundries. These supply the very best market for our Farmers. Not merely their grain and flour, but more perishable articles—their fruit, butter, eggs, poultry, &c.—which will not bear a sea voyage of 3000 miles, find ready sale at these establishments, at steady prices. There is no contribution required for transportation to the sea-port—commissions to merchants—freights across the ocean, and the numerous other charges which such transactions include, and which are the more heavy in proportion to the increased bulk and weight of the article. Let our own manufacturing establishments fall before this British competition—let them be excluded from our markets by the English fabrics for which we learn an increased demand has just been made; and our Farmers will lose their very best, because their nearest and most constant customers. Even were we permitted to feed Europe in return for our willingness to purchase her fabrics, we must inevitably be the losers, because the cost of transportation on breadstuffs would far exceed that on fine linens, calicoes, cloths, or even Iron in most of its manufactured forms. Not only so, but experience has ever proved that a country exclusively Agricultural is always poor, while wealth pours in upon those nations who are engaged in Commerce and Manufactures. But Europe will not buy our Breadstuffs a moment longer than she must. She is already rejecting them; several hundred sail of vessels, loaded with Corn for England chiefly, passed the Straits of Gibraltar from the Black Sea, in a few days recently, and at the very first pros-